The Racine Journal.

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ALL FOR FREE SILVER.

Illinois Democratic Convention Are For the White Metal.

The Ratio of Sixteen to One is Their Battle Cry.

W. H. Hinrichsen, Chairman of the State Central Committee Calls the Convention to Order—Temporary Officers Elected.

Springfield, Ills., June 5.—With every train this morning came a large delegation to the Democratic silver convention. More people came than were expected and by 10 o'clock the streets were thronged with Democratic silverites from all parts of the state. Many delegations carried banners proclaiming their belief in the free coinage of silver on the basis of 16 to 1. During the night the weather became cool and this morning light summer coats were not heavy enough for comfort. Every delegate seems to be for the free coinage of silver and if there are any opposed to it they are so few as not to be noticeable. There is no doubt in the mind of any one but a radical free silver platform will be adopted and that the Democratic party in this state will be committed to that policy.

By 9 o'clock this morning the different congressional delegations began sessions in the rooms of the capitol building for the purpose of selecting members of the committee on credentials, rules, permanent organization and resolutions. It was after 11 o'clock when the committee concluded their work and then a stampede was made to get desirable seats. The senate in session was overcome by the noise, clatter and excitement incident to the convention, and adjourned. The hall is arranged in regulation gala attire, the large platform completely covered the speakers chair. The galleries were filled rapidly, the majority of the occupants being ladies. There are excellent arrangements for delegates as each district is being assigned to a separate space. As the hour drew near for the time of the convention there was a continuous hurry of excitement. Shortly after 12 o'clock W. H. Hinrichson, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, walked upon the the stage amid loud cheering which continued for some minutes. After the applause had subsided Rev. F. W. Talyor load in prayer, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hinrichson spoke.

His speech was interrupted by frequent applause and commanded the closest attention. At the conclusion of the speech Hinrichson said the state central committee desired to announce that Judge Monroe C. Crawford of Union county, and Arthur W. Beatty of Pike county, had been selected as temporary chairmen, and secretary, respectively.

As Judge Crawford's name was announced there was tremendous applause. He pledged himself not to inflict a long speech upon the delegates, if they would agree to obey the sound of the gavel he wielded. "The eyes of the people of the nation are bent," he said, "upon the doings of this convention. May its sound be no uncertain one but strong and not to be misunderstood. If you want free and unlimited coinage of silver say so, let us not waste time." The districts were then called for the purpose of receiving names of different committeemen.

LARGEST IN ITS HISTORY.

Republicans of Kentucky are Holding Spirited Convention Today.

Louisville, Ky., June 5.—The Republicans of Kentucky are holding the largest state convention in the history of the party today. Lines are being drawn in the tariff and silver questions. At the district meeting it was settled that the proceedings would be harmonious in perfecting an organization, adopting a platform and nominating the head of the ticket and the fighting to be limmited to nomination of minor state officers.

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

M. C. Hanson and C. J. Thieson are in Milwaukee today on business.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Olson, now of Minneapolis but formerly of this city, a son.

Mr. Evan Samuels departed this morning for a month's visit in Iowa, Minnesota and other states.

Thomas Harrison of Milwaukee, is in this city visiting his many Racine friends.

Commencement Exercises.

June 27 is the date for the commencement exercises of the Racine high school, to be held at the First Presbyterian church. The class will no doubt be the largest in the history of the school. The arrangement committee will see that no pains are spared to make everything comfortable for the graduates and the public. It was expected that Hon. H. A. Cooper would confer the diplomas, but he will not be able to do so.

A LECTURE ON ART.

Delivered by Mrs. J. G. McMurphy Last Evening Before the Lend-a-Hand Club.

The Lend-a-Hand club of the Universalist church, enjoyed a delightful lecture by Mrs. McMurphy at the Home school last night. The room was filled nearly to its utmost capacity, many young people being among the number present.

Mrs. McMurphy spoke of the fact that a few years ago literature was not taught in our schools and now having introduced that study she hoped the study of Greek art would be introduced at no distant day.

She then spoke of Raphael and the influence which Grecian mythology had upon him as well as upon many other artists of the 16th century. The lecture was devoted more especially to a discussion of his work in the Chigi palace at Rome, the frescoes upon its walls being mostly taken from the beautiful story of Psyche. She told the story of Psyche, of her temptations and sorrows and how she conquered all by the aid of love. Psyche was the personification of the human soul, Cupid of love and together they were enabled to overcome all obstacles.

The different incidents in Psyche's struggles were illustrated by stereopticon views of portions of the frescoes from the Chigi palace. Mrs. McMurphy showed herself thoroughly conversant with her subject by the skillful manner in which she pointed out the beauty and the artists' meaning in the figures shown. Pictures of "The Rescue of Galatia" and also of "The Vision of St. Cecelia" were also shown and attention was called to the similarity of expression upon the faces of Saint Cecelia and Galatia indicating that Raphael must have used the same model for both.

The last pictures shown were two of Raphael, both by himself, one of them was strikingly beautiful. Mr. Grier in a few earnest words spoke of the great privilege it had been to the club to listen to such an interesting lecture and of the hearty thanks which they one and all felt to Mrs. McMurphy for her kindness.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Mingatroyd has returned to Racine and can be found at 718 Villa street.

Mrs. Charles E. Tingley, of Boston, is visiting at the home of her brother, Judge Frank M. Fish, at 1003 Lake avenue.

Nat Madson, the young Danish emigrant who was detained by the customs officials at New York for a number of days, arrived in this city which he will make his future home.

Mrs. Kilbourn, Henrietta and Harold left for the east yesterday morning.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hansen, 1113 Eleventh street, Monday, June 3, a son.

Miss Davidson of Highland Park, daughter of Colonel Davidson, who has been a guest of Miss Grace Dixon, departed for her home.

John Gillette of Chicago, formerly a Racine county resident, is in the city visiting his many friends.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lahr, Sunday, June 2, a daughter.

Mrs. N. A. Johnson and children have gone to Forest City, Ia., for a three or four weeks' visit.

Mrs. C. H. Putnam and Mrs. Lucolla Wright will depart for California, tomorrow and be absent three or four months. Mrs. Putnam goes to visit her parents and Mrs. Wright to visit relatives.

Charles King of this city, was at Elkhorn yesterday helping the citizens to carry an election for waterworks. The vote resulted 2 to 1 in favor of the works to cost not less than $1,800.

Patrick Joyce, a former old Racine boy, and one of the most popular conductors on the St. Paul railroad, is running on the stub train between this city and Western Union Junction in place of David Grissinger, who takes the place of John Cummings while he is on a visit in Europe.

Miss Belle Harmon left today for Livingstone and Butte City, Mont., to spend five or six months with friends and relatives.

District Attorney Peter B. Nelson and wife departed for Waupaca, Wis. A grand Danish celebration of independence day takes place at Waupaca today and Mr. Nelson will deliver the address.

H. P. Nelson and John Peterson are attending the Danish celebration at Waupaca.

Judge Fish is holding court at Elkhorn.

Dr. Simms, John Dixon and about 100 others from this city and county will attend the Modern Woodmen gathering to take place at Madison tomorrow.

Rev. David Cheney will leave for Whitewater this afternoon to attend the meeting of the Walworth Baptist association. He will deliver an address this evening.

Prof. Pfaff returned to his home in Chicago today, after spending two weeks in repairing the musical instruments in M. Ahrens' orchestrion hall.

RACINE IS HONORED.

Joseph Schroeder Elected Chancellor Commander.

By the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of the State of Wisconsin.

At the Session Now Being Held at Milwaukee—A Good Choice—Pythians Are Steadily Gaining.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin Knight's of Pythias held this afternoon the election of officers took place. It will be gratifying to Racine Knights and also citizens to learn that our popular citizen, Joseph Schroeder, was elected supreme chancellor, he having held the position of vice chancellor the past year. Mr. Schroeder is one of the hardest working and most enthusiastic Pythians in the state and the honor is

deserved. Mr. Schroeder was born in this city Feb. 4, 1847, and is proprietor of the largest dry goods house here. He commenced clerking in the dry goods store of B. F. Weeks when 14 years of ago and soon purchased Mr. Weeks' interest in the store. It is unnecessary to tell our people who and what he is. They know that he is a thorough Belle City man. It is Racine first, last and all times with him and he never loses an opportunity to benefit our city.

MEYERS AGAIN ARRESTED.

For Stealing a Kit of Tools From Andrew Valkenberg.

Frank Meyers, the man who was arrested a short time ago, for entering the St. Patricks' church and stealing a silver spoon and other articles and in whose possession was found a small box of carpenter tools, has just served a ten days' sentence in jail. After his incarceration it was discovered that the saloon of Edward Meyers on North Chatham street had been burglarized and that the tools in question had been stolen therefrom and belonged to Andrew Van Valkenburg. When before Justice Wentworth Meyers told a story of how the tools were given to him by another man with instructions to sell them and that feeling thirsty he tried to do so for a glass of beer.

Close questioning revealed that the stranger was an opium fiend and that he was undoubtedly a crook and had served time in prisons before. Mr. Van Valkenburg appeared at Justice Moreys' office yesterday and had a warrant issued for Meyers, charging him with stealing the tools.

This morning Justice Morey fined Meyers $15 and costs or 60 days in jail. He went to jail.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Hugh J. Hughes Passed a Bad Night, But is Somewhat Better Today.

Hugh J. Hughes, badly injured by the falling of a scaffold at the Racine high school yesterday, was not expected to live through last night, but this morning he rallied and Dr. Hoy says that his chances for recovery are even. The bleeding at the lungs has stopped and he appears to be improving, but the doctor says that the danger will not be passed until 72 hours elapse.

Marshall White, who was also injured, is at his North Chatham street home and feeling pretty sore, but is able to be up and about.

ACCIDENTS.

Minnie Godske, residing on Riley street, was struck upon the head last evening and a bad gash was cut. The girl was taken to the office of Dr. W. S. Haven, who dressed the wound. The stone was thrown by a boy, but whether it was purposely done or an accident is not known.

A Narrow Escape.

Frankie Brown, aged 9 years, fell from a boat into the lake yesterday afternoon and was pulled out senseless. Hard work revived him and he is all right today.

Contract Let.

The contract for putting in the new black boards at the Racine high school was awarded to the Acme School Supply company of Chicago yesterday, by the board of public works, at 77½ cents per yard.

WANT A SIDE TRACK.

Horlick Food Co. Petition for the Right of Way for a Track.

One of the manufacturing institutions which has grown to mammoth proportions is that of the Horlick Food company. It was only a few years ago that the famous food was made in a tin kettle and very little of it was sold. Today tons of the food is made and the company no doubt have the largest and best equipped factory of the kind in the world. The product is shipped to every part of the United States, Canada and many European cities. Their shipments have become so large that it has been found necessary to run a railroad track to the factory.

In view of this improvement the company has petitioned the city council for the right to have tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company extended to the plant. The extension is to begin at a point in the main line of the C. & N. W. R. R. company, between Kewaunee and St. Patrick streets, running to the northwest and crossing St. Patrick street west near the line of section 5, town 3, north of range 23 and than crossing the city limits to the factory.

The petition will no doubt be granted as the city officials are in favor of accommodating and encouraging factories.

KENOSHA GOING FORWARD.

New Factories Being Secured for Our Thriving Little Southern Neighbor.

Racine citizens and particularly the Racine Business Men's association must get a move on, or Kenosha will distance them in the race for new factories. The latter city has just secured an immense bicycle factory that will employ from 75 to 150 men. They have another concern in view and will no doubt secure it, that will employ 200 hands. With her shipping facilities, advantages in location, etc., Racine ought to catch many factories looking for a location.

MODERN COAL YARDS.

Racine Dealers Are Putting in All the Latest Machinery.

A large amount of coal will no doubt be handled in this city during the present year. Large coal sheds are being constructed by John F. Clancy, Joseph Carroll and William Pugh, and when completed Racine will have three of the most complete coal yards in the state. All will be provided with the very latest machinery.

COURT AND CRIME.

Thomas Holland was arrested on charge of illegitimate parentage, the complainant being Josephine Peterson. The trouble was settled by Justice Morey marrying the couple.

A woman, under the influence of liquor, was found lying in a lot on Villa street last night. The police patrol was called and she was taken to jail. A lot of oranges were found in her possession and it was said that she had stolen them, but such was not the case as she had bought them.

Mrs. Julia Ketchum had Edward Smollon arrested on charge of abusive language. The prisoner was arrigned before Justice Morey, pleaded guilty and was fined $1 and costs which he paid.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Horlick, Jr., has sold his Swigert pony to Geo. Soon of Chicago. Consideration, $225.

Among the arrivals at Hotel Racine are A. Tyhit, New York; J. Katz, Milwaukee; J. B. Winslow, Madison; J. W. Wolf, Milwaukee; Thos. Kane, Chicago; E. A. Manchester, Milwaukee; J. N. Robinson, Milwaukee; W. A. Biehler, Chicago; A. B. Lustig, New York; B. L. Worden, Milwaukee; T. H. Holdoy, Milwaukee.

Colonel C. J. Richards returned this noon from an extended tirp through Colorado and Wyoming.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

Remember that the Old Settlers' meeting will take place at Union Grove on Thursday, June 20. Everybody is requested to be with us. If the weather is pleasant we expect to see 5,000 people present. Cars (special train) will leave the depot at 8:30 a. m. Fare round trip, 50 cents. Dinner will be served on the grounds. One hundred gallons of ice cream has been ordered, good music has been engaged, plenty of good speakers will be on hand. Come everybody while you are young, for when you get old you can't come so well.

A. P. Dutton, President.

Racine County Medical Society.

The committee on constitution and by-laws of the proposed new medical society met at the offices of J. G. Meachem, Jr., last evening and there were present Drs. Hoy, Pope, Buchan, Meachem and Sauer.

A constitution was framed and the society will be known as the Racine County Medical society. Its objects are for the elevation of medical sciences and ethics. Another meeting will be held tomorrow evening for the election of officers and transaction of other business.

Why waste time discussing Carlisle's position on free coinage 15 years ago? The important fact is he is all right now.

MARRIED IN JUNE.

Pretty Weddings Are Solemnized in This City Today.

Young Racine Business Men Take Unto Themselves Life Partners.

Miss Alice Madorey and Thomas F. Powers Married at St. Rose—Wedding of Miss Clara Diehl and John Friauf—Other Weddings.

The marriage of Miss Marie Alice Madorey to Mr. Thomas F. Powers was, without question, one of the most beautiful church weddings which has been solemnized in Racine for several years. It occurred at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Rose church. Rev. Father Thomas B. Johnson performed the ceremony, and a large number of intimate friends witnessed it. The interior of the church was prettily decorated and the bridal party entered at exactly the appointed hour, Miss Celia Gillen playing Mendelssohn's wedding march upon the organ. Taking positions before the altar the impressive ceremony was performed and as the wedding party left the church the organ pealed forth Lohengrin's march. The bride was attired in a silk crepon with pearl crimmings and carried a prayer book in her hand. She was attended by her sister Miss Ida M. Madorey, who was dressed in a white organdie with dresden ribbons. Mr. John R. Powers, a brother of the groom, was the groomsman. The ushers were Mr. E. S. Tectonius of this city, and Mr. William Gillen of Milwaukee.

After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, 308 Sixth street, where a wedding breakfast was served to only the immediate family relatives of the contracting parties. The display of gifts was large and costly, among them being a sofa from the employes of the Racine postoffice.

The newly wedded pair departed for the south on a brief wedding trip and will visit prominent summer resorts.

They will be at home to their friends after June 26, at 1430 Douglas Avenue.

Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dewey, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Brady, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crane, Franksville; Miss Carrie and Charles Crane, Paris, Kenosha county; Andrew Powers, St. Paul, Minn. and Andrew Powers Chicago.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Madorey. She is tall and graceful and a musician of rare ability. She is popular in society circles and has hosts of friends who will wish her a happy future.

Mr. Powers is assistant postmaster and stands high in both business and social circles of the city. He is extremely popular and his friends speak of him always in the most enthusiastic manner.

Diehl-Friauf.

The marriage of Miss Clara A. Diehl to Mr. John Friauf, which occurred at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Diehl, 1421 Park avenue, was an extremely pretty occasion. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with white roses, palms, ferns and other flowers. As the bride and groom entered the front parlor, Miss Ida Diehl, sister of the bride, played Mendelssohn's wedding march. The bridal pair took positions before a bank of ferns and palms and Rev. J. E. Farmer, of the First M. E. church, performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white silk trimmed with lace and she carried bridal roses. There were no bridesmaids nor groomsmen and only the immediate relatives were present. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and congratulations were in order. The display of presents was rich and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. Friauf depart on the evening train for a brief northern wedding trip and will be at home on and after June 25 at their new and cozy residence, 1429 College avenue.

The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Diehl, one of Racine's best known couples. She is a young woman of many attractions, is graceful, accomplished and has always been a favorite in the circle of society where she mingles.

The groom is a young gentleman who has won for himself an honorable name in this city. He is teller of the Union National bank, a position he has held for several years. We are glad to learn that our young friend has embarked upon the matrimonial sea. May his voyage be long and prosperous, may he meet only fair winds and sunshine, as with his fair bride he sails the shoreless ocean of bliss that bachelors know not of.

Cunningham-Klingele.

The marriage of Miss Kate Cunningham, daughter of P. H. Cunningham, to A. J. Klingele, took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's church, Burlington, the Rev. Father Jacobs officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mamie Smith as maid of honor, and the groom was attended by Charles Ruschlein of Burlington, as best man. A wedding reception was given in the evening. A large number of invited guests from Burlington, as well as Racine and Chicago attended.

Daly-Meier.

Mr. John L. Meier, a former Racine boy, was united in marriage at Ottawa, Ills., to Miss Grace Daly of that city. The groom was born and brought up in this city and is highly respected among a large circle of acquaintances here who will extend to the couple their congratulations. They will make their home at North Ottawa, Ills., where the groom is at present employed.

Burice-Weiner.

Mr. Harry Burice, a prominent street car man of Chicago, and Miss Rebecca Weiner were married at the home of Rev. Chas. H. Percival, last evening. The bridal party left for Chicago at 8 o'clock last evening and will make an extended trip this month.

TERRY IN TROUBLE.

William Terry Again Behind the Bars on a Serious Charge.

William Terry, a man who has given the police considerable trouble in times gone by, was arrested and lodged in jail last evening on charge of lewd and lascivious behavior. Terry came to Racine from Burlington where he had trouble and was ordered out of the place. His wife is a dress-maker and they have a little child. Several weeks ago he abused and chased his wife from their home on Park avenue and was arrested by the police, but not before he showed fight. He was sent to jail for a term, but was finally released on condition that he would not molest his wife and leave the city. Yesterday the wife was away and her child was sick. Johannah Jacobson, a girl, volunteered to take care of the sick child. While she was in the house Terry went there and ill-treated the girl and she ran screaming from the house. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was found in a State street saloon by Sheriff Pugh and Under Sheriff Rolo and lodged in jail.

Terry was before Justice Morey this morning and the case was adjourned to Friday next.

A Sporty Family.

James E. Lockwood, no doubt one of the oldest sewing machine agents in the country, was out west on a trip recently and presents the following interesting and laughable story:

A sewing machine agent drove up to a back woods cabin and country store combined, and inquired of a 10-year-old boy, who seemed to be in full charge, whether his mother was at home.

"Naw, she's took our rooster and gone to match it agin one Nance Sims has been blowing about. I bet our rooster'll lick ev'ry time."

"Got any sisters?"

"Yes, two on 'em; Sary's gone to see the Yaller Jacket ball club play agin the Bow Legs from Polo Cat Holler, and Liz has gone ten miles afoot to see the hoss race down to Pillville."

"Got any brothers?"

"Yes, Bill and Sid. But they've gone to a hard glove slugging match over to Bud Hixon's cabin."

"And you are all alone, be?"

"No, gran'dad and gran'ma'am are in the back room playing euchre for the hard cider."

"Business is pretty dull today, isn't it?"

"Yes, dad said I might shut up shop this afternoon and go down to Bog Agger's house and see him match a big gray rat he's got agin one Hi Jinkins owns; and I've got 15 cents to put on Hi's rat; tell you it's a dandy."—Ex.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Rev. Jewett Davies, of Youngstown, O., will preach this evening at the Welsh Presbyterian church. Services will commence at 7:30.

Rev. Father Calmer, S. J., will lecture at St. Rose church this evening, taking as his subject "Cardinal Newman, the Poet." There will be selections by a quartette of picked voices.

A valuable German poodle dog, the property of Mrs. B. Christianson on La Salle street, was poisoned by unknown parties a few days ago. The animal was imported from Germany.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Swonvig, who have lately finished an excellent residence on West street, the Danish Young People's society will hold a social there this evening. The time will be spent in dancing and playing games and ice cream and cake will be served. All are invited.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the district school house No. 12, commonly known as the Wilson school, Saturday evening.

Teachers Invited.

President A. P. Dutton has extended an invitation to the superintendent, principals and teachers of the public schools to attend the annual reunion of the Old Settlers' society to be held at Union Grove on June 20.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin Odd Fellows Elect Officers.

L. H. Mead, of Shell Lake, Selected as Grand Master.

The Modern Woodmen Resume the Discussion on the Creation of an Emergency Fund—Vote Will be Close.

Madison, June 5.—The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin Odd Fellows this morning elected the following officers to serve no year:

Grand Master, L. H. Mead, Shell Lake.

Deputy Grand Master, F. W. Harriman, Appleton.

Grand Secretary, Richard Hee, Milwaukee.

Grand Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee.

J. W. Watson, the retiring grand master, was chosen as the representative to the supreme lodge. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a deputy grand master for each lodge instead of by districts as formerly. It is believed that Racine will be chosen as the next place of meeting.

The Rebeccah association elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. Della A. Duck, Oshkosh.

Vice President, Mrs. C. J. Blakely, Janesville.

Secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Hutchinson, Green Bay.

Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Telford, Ashland.

The Modern Woodmen.

Madison, Wis., June 5.—The head camp of Modern Woodmen resumed the discussion in the committee of the whole this morning, on the creation of the emergency fund. It is evident the final decision will be very close but it is believed the proposition will be lost.

The discussion on the emergency fund was finally ended in the passage of a motion to report the matter back from the committee of the whole to the head camp without recommendation. It is expected a vote will be reached with very little further debate this afternoon. Indications are the proposition will be lost.

There was a sharp contest for the location of the next grand lodge between Stevens Point and Milwaukee, which the former won.

NO SELECTION MADE.

Washington, June 5.—The president is proceeding in due deliberation in making a selection of a successor to the late Secretary Gresham. So far as can be learned now the president has not formally advised Attorney General Olney of his wish that he should accept the transfer to the state department but it is believed in following this course the president is simply waiting to make sure he can fill, to his satisfaction, the place to be vacated by Mr. Olney.

THE REPUBLIC COLLAPSED.

Hong Kong, June 5.—The republic of Formosa has collapsed. President Tang escaped from the island and the foreigners residing there are in safety. The Chinese forces in the northern part of the island became disorganized at the approach of the Japanese troops and soldiers. The president of the republic joined the mob in rioting, looting and burning government buildings at Taipei Fu and Hobe.

Deputy Game Warden.

Coroner C. F. Stripple received official notice this morning from State Game Warden Ellarson that he had been appointed deputy fish and game warden for Racine county. Mr. Stripple will now proceed to look up persons who are charged with having violated the fish laws.

Not only can one see whatever goes on in a Japanese shop, but even in a home there is no privacy. If it is night, and the sliding shutters of oiled paper are drawn, the lamp light throws strong shadows of the people within on opaque shades, and shows precisely what all are doing. Some say that this lack of privacy encourages in the Japanese their polite ways. They are always on their good behavior.

Among all the cheap works of fiction published the past year, the brazen, barefaced falsehoods of Harvey who plays the role of Cole the schoolmaster, has had the largest sale.

The book contains a few half truths, but in the main the pamphlet is a fabrication of figures and falsehoods. No such school ever assembled and no such discussion ever took place, and the author never had even speaking acquaintance with the reputable men he has dragged into his contemptable screed. The book caught the fancy of the illiterate, the discontented and the demagogue, and has been advertised and peddled from one end of the land to the other. At last it falls with a dull and sickening thud.

If Coxey runs for governor in Ohio the important issues of his campaign will be free trade, free silver and free grass.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

THE NEW BOARD MEETS.

The Newly Appointed Board of Health Elected Officers Yesterday.

The newly appointed board of health held their first meeting at the city hall yesterday afternoon, with all of the members present viz: Drs. John G. Meachem, Jr., F. R. Garlock and A. H. Hoy. An organization was perfected and Dr. J. G. Meachem was elected president, and John W. Johnson, the chief of police, was elected health officer and secretary.

It was decided to present a communication to the city council asking for $500 to prosecute the work and also requesting the council to appoint a special policeman as inspector.

The board proposes to push the work this year and see to it that the city is kept clean and free from disease.

PROMINENT MARRIAGE.

A Distinguished German Judge—Married in Racine.

Rev. Conrad Jaeger performed an important marriage ceremony yesterday, the contracting parties being Herman Welcher, a prominent judge of Germany, and Miss Lulu Alice Buechner of Chicago. Quite a large wedding party accompanied the couple from Chicago and they registered at the Hotel Racine. The object in coming to Racine and getting married was the fact that they did not desire to apply for a license at Chicago and wanted a quiet wedding. The party left on the afternoon train and will go to Germany. The groom is a distinguished personage of a little place in Germany and the bride is a lady of many talents.

BADLY HURT.

Young Man Injured by a Trunk Falling Upon Him.

A young man named Rudolph Baumgardt, residing on Buchanan street, met with a serious accident last night. Yesterday morning he commenced work for A. H. Allen, the liveryman, and was engaged hauling baggage from the opera house to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, composed of heavy trunks belonging to the Fencing Master Opera company. When on State street one of the trunks upon which Baumgardt was sitting slipped and fell to the road and the young man went with it. The trunk, weighing about 200 pounds, struck and broke his leg near the ankle. He was picked up and carried into the drug store of Robinson & Co., and later was removed to the St. Luke's hospital. Drs. Buchan were called and attended the injury. This is the first accident Mr. Allen has experienced since he commenced the baggage business.

Five more of the Collima passengers have been rescued and landed.

MEETING AT MADISON

Wisconsin Odd Fellows Convene This Morning.

The Question of Biennial Sessions to be Decided by the Lodge.

Head Camp of Modern Woodmen Begins its Biennial Meeting at Madison Today—Emergency Fund to be Discussed.

Madison, Wis., June 4.—The grand lodge of Wisconsin Odd Fellows convened here this morning, about 500 delegates being present. Nearly the entire morning session was spent in the initiation of a class of over 200 past grand to grand lodge degree. This afternoon was devoted to a reception of officers' reports and reports from subordinate lodges.

Grand Master Weston said the general condition of the order gives promise of greater and better work in the future and urges more accuracy and uniformity in working the degrees. Grand Secretary Hoe's report shows a total membership in the state Dec. 31, 1894, of 17,410, a net gain of 151 for the year. The amount paid for relief was $31,640.15; receipts for the year were $174,084.70; current expenses, $122,842.14.

One of the most important matters to come up is the proposed change from annual to biennial sessions.

The State Rebecca association is also in session with 150 delegates present. The morning was devoted to the reception of officers' reports.

Meeting of Modern Woodmen.

Madison, June 4.—The biennial meeting of the head camp of Modern Woodmen convened this morning with nearly a full representation. Welcoming addresses were made. Speaker Barrows spoke for the reception committee, Attorney General Mylrea for Governor Upham who was out of the city, and City Attorney Aylward welcomed the Woodmen to the city in behalf of the Mayor.

Committees were appointed and reports of officers filed. Head Consul Northcott said the term just ended exceeded all past periods in result. He favored strongly the establishment of a reserve or emergency fund. This is the most important question to come before the meeting.

The total memberships March 1, 1895, was 136,000. Eleven hundred and forty new camps were organized. The disbursements during the term reached $2,500,000. The total receipts for two years were over $4,000,000 with expenditures within $265,000 of this amount.

NEW FACTORY.

For the Manufacture of Brooms Established in the Belle City.

Another factory has been added to the already long list in Racine. It is an institution for the manufacture of brooms and whisk brooms. Those interested are F. Eckert of Ohio, a practical broom manufacturer; Will Gebhardt and Will Kranz. There is no capital stock named and the company will not be incorporated for the present. The building of N. F. Reichert, at the northeast corner of Lake avenue and Fourth street, has been leased and work of making the brooms will be commenced in a week or ten days. In conversation with one of the interested parties it was learned that they would commence with a small force, but expect to increase and lease the mammoth Lakeside rink building.

OLNEY FOR PREMIER.

No Longer Any Doubt That the Attorney General Will Move to the Top Place in the Cabinet.

Washington, June 4.—There is no longer any reasonable doubt but that the president has fully determined to ask Attorney General Olney to accept the state department portfolio. While this is an undoubted fact it is also certain that the president has not even intimated to Olney that this is his purpose. To other members of his cabinet however, it is learned that he has stated in substance that he would ask Olney to accept the place and that he was delaying the public announcement in order that he might at the same time name a successor to Olney.

MISS DODGE UNCONSCIOUS.

Her Condition This Morning Was Very Serious.

Washington, June 4.—Miss Mary A. Dodge was very weak this morning and unconscious a large part of the time. Representative Hitt's condition is improving slowly.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Detroit today the jury in the case of Mrs. Nellie Pope, charged with the murder of her husband, returned a verdict of guilty this afternoon and she was immediately sentenced to life imprisonment.

The state department at Washington today received from Madrid a complete disavowal of the course of the Spanish commander who fired on the Alliance.

Five hundred striking miners from Dillonville, W. Va., attacked the nonunion men at Gaylord Coal Company's works which resumed this morning, and beat 20 of them in a terrible manner. One will die.

It is announced from Rome today that the report that Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis, had been deposed is not true. The blame for the error is laid to the cable transmission.

OSCAR WILDE INSANE.

Brooding Over His Trouble, he Loses His Mind.

London, June 4.—It is reported that Oscar Wilde has become insane and is now confined in a padded room.

PAVING CONTRACT LET.

The Board of Public Works Awards the Contract for Paving Main Street.

This afternoon the board of public works awarded the contract for paving South Main street to John O. Jones at $1.04¾ cents per yard. The grading was let to Wm. Higgie.

CITY BREVITIES.

Since the warm weather set in the tramp house has been practically deserted.

The schooner Maj. Ferry arrived with a cargo of lumber.

The members of the Racine Yacht club held a meeting at the photograph parlors of Thomas & Palmer last evening. During the evening Mr. Palmer gave a very pleasing stereopticon exhibition showing leading yachts and many pretty landscapes.

The ladies of Beta council, No. 2, Royal league, will give a complimentary entertainment and banner presentation at the opera house on the evening of Monday, June 10.

Jacob Andersen, agent for the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance company, and H. P. Nelson, agent for the Phoenix at Hartford, have satisfactorily adjusted the loss occasioned by the blaze at Peter J. Larsons' home on North Main street, a number of days ago. The building is owned by Nels Johnson.

Regular meeting of the Lily of the West lodge, No. 33, D. O. R., will be held Wednesday evening, June 5. A full attendance is desired as election of officers for the ensuing term will take place.

Rev. Father Calmer, S. J., the distinguished orator, will lecture at St. Rose church tomorrow evening, his subject being: "Cardinal Newman, the poet."

The members of the Fencing Master Opera Co. amused themselves by passing out pennies among the small boys at the depot this morning.

Bert Hand has just won high honors at the Cornell, New York, College. He was one of the highest out of a large class which prosecuted written orations, and he was first in a public prize debate out of six. The honors conferred are the highest in the gift of the college.

A man named Braum called at the office of Dr. Sauer yesterday afternoon with two fingers nearly cut off, the result of letting a piece of iron fall upon his hand while at work for the J. I. Case T. M. Co.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

After the Lord saw how helpless man was he made a woman to wait on him.—Atchison Globe.

A word spoken in season, at the right moment, is the matter of ages.—Carlyle.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said. "Ah, indeed! Did you—er—mmss it yourself?" The warm smile which had been carefully adjusted to match the coloring of her cheeks fled upon the instant.—Detroit Tribune.

The Girls' Normal School is to fly weather signals. They will need to be fast colors to keep up with the weather changes these days.

"What is that, Marie?" asked the cheerful idiot. "Whipped cream," answered the waiter girl. "I suppose," said the cheerful idiot, "that to be consistent it should be served with beet sugar."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Jester—"Of course, you've heard the latest about Boozeman; he isn't drinking any more." Quester—"Don't say! Well, that's to his credit." Jester—"Oh, no; it's to his lack of credit."—Richmond Dispatch.

Perhaps Ohio is called the Buckeye State because of the many possible presidential candidates in that commonwealth who are bucking against each other.

PERSONAL.

Count Ito, easily the leading Oriental diplomat, is a Japanese statesman who did not come of a noble family. He began his career as a telegraph operator, and climbed steadily to the top without the aid of influential friends or relatives.

Professor Tarchanoff of St. Petersburg, who has been experimenting in the subject from a purely physiological standpoint, has expressed the opinion that music relieves muscular fatigue. He thinks that it may be regarded as a serious therapeutic agent.

Professor C. V. Riley, the eminent entomologist who studies the habits of bugs for Uncle Sam, has advanced a theory of telepathy among insects, by which they are enabled to communicate with one another at great distances.

Today is the anniversary of the 54th birthday of the Rev. Hermann Adler, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Empire. Dr. Adler has materially aided in the establishment of many benevolent and educational institutions in his community, and has also written much on religious, social and literary themes.

The children in Japan are polite. Little girls no bigger than the traditional pint of cider, bow with the most exquisite grace. On entering a house a native lady and her hostess both bow until their foreheads touch the clean mats of the floor. The circumlocution of polite phrases is one of the most amusing things in Japan.

The librarians of the German university libraries have made a convenient arrangement by which a professor or student in one place who fails to find a book he wants in the local collection can get the librarian to borrow it for him from some other library.

THE TRUSTEES MEET

First Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Rochester Academy.

Held at the Young Men's Christian Association Building Today.

Those Who Were Present—Objects of the Academy—Business Transacted at the Session—Other Information.

The first annual meeting of the trustees of the Rochester academy was held today at the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian association, for the purpose of transacting general business.

The trustees are as follows and all were present except Mr. Chapin, who is absent in Europe:

Rev. Judson Titsworth, president, Milwaukee.

J. C. Rowntree, esq., vice president, Rochester.

W. S. Axtell, M. A., secretary, Rochester.

George Ela, esq., treasurer, Rochester.

C. M. Blackman, esq., Whitewater.

Rev. A. W. Burr, M. A., Beloit.

Robert C. Chapin, M. A., Beloit.

G. L. Collie, Ph. D., Beloit.

J. O. Myers, esq., Wauwatosa.

J. F. Pierce, M. A., Milwaukee.

Rev. Chas. H. Rogers, Kenosha.

Rev. E. P. Salmon, M. A., Beloit

J. W. Summers, esq., Rochester.

The executive committee and faculty of the academy are as follows:

Executive Committee—A. W. Burr, chairman; Judson Titsworth, ex-officio; W. S. Axtell, E. P. Salmon, J. W. Summers.

Faculty—W. S. Axtell, M. A., principal, languages, philosophy; Jennette E. Marsh, B. Ph., lady principal, mathematics, sciences; Belle W. Collins, B. L., Latin, history, English; M. Louise Burgess, music.

The academy is located in the town of Rochester in this county. The object of its work is the preparation of young men and women for college and the giving to the youth, especially of the country and villages, in whole or in part, a good academy education. The teachers shall be christian men and women. That its instruction shall inculcate the importance of all civic duties, the value of the church, the school and the home, and a reverence for the word of God as the guide to all personal duty, and this instruction shall be without prejudice to the tenets or belief of any evangelical christian denomination. The studies are classical and scientific, also English. The spring term begins June 14 and the fall term Sept. 3. Commencement exercises are to be held June 14, and President E. D. Eaton of Beloit college, will deliver the commencement address.

After the meeting was called to order an organization was completed. The board was divided into three classes so that one-third goes out at the end of each year. An instruction committee was appointed to visit the academy and examine the work. It is proposed to add a business study to the other branches for the winter course. Nearly all of the business transacted by the board was in regard to the studies of the school. The meeting adjourned at noon and the trustees departed for their homes.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.: Elymos H. Brooks, Janesville, station-indicator; Andrew S. Mitchell and T. K. Ewing, Milwaukee, porous earthenware; Herluf A. F. Petersen, Milwaukee, closed conduit system for electric railways; William M. Phillips, Milwaukee, tally-check; Mathias Schneider, Campbellsport, harvester reel; Mathias Schneider, West Bend, reel for harvesters; Ferdinand M. Theisen, Independence, steering device for traction engines. Design, Charles E. McGonigle, West Superior, broiler and toaster; trademark, F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., Milwaukee, boots, shoes and analogous footwear; trade mark, William Horlick, Racine, malted dry food extracts.

Racine Wants Them.

Grand lodges of the Modern Woodmen and I. O. O. F. are in annual session at Madison, Wis. Hundreds of people are in attendance at the meetings. Including many delegates. The Racine delegation to the two grand lodges should bear in mind that our city is the place to hold their next meetings in 1896. We have facilities that should not be overlooked.

THE PASSING OF "BIM."

Death of the Giant Ostrich of the London Zoo.

After a residence of three years at the Zoo, Abimilech turned up his toes there last week. He was the largest ostrich that ever visited England, and was, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, ten feet in height in his bare feet. "He was the largest ostrich I ever saw," said the superintendent, the other day, "and we were all very sorry to lose him."

He was called "Bim" for short, and, although he was not a communicative bird, he was a general favorite, particularly with boys, for the latter believed that he could digest pepsin, and marbles, as well as nails. "Bim" succumbed to pneumonia.

Dr. Pulser—"The action of winking is not without its use; people wink to keep the eyeball moist." Soda Water Clerk—"Not much they don't! The people who come in here wink to keep their throats moist."—Life.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.

It's a Wise Man Who Knows His Own Home After House Cleaning.

"I never had the pleasure," said Secretary Morton the other day, "of any near or particular acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln. I have had him described to me often, however, by men close to him, and who knew him well. As everybody is aware, Lincoln was a man of humor rather than wit, fond of a good story and a good laugh.

Lincoln was not an orderly man, and paid no heed to things about him. If he had owned a lawn it would probably have struggled through life unknown, and a gate on one hinge struck Lincoln as being just as good a gate as if it owned two. In good truth, unless men have romanced beyond reason, Lincoln was a bit shiftless. His fence were down about the home of Lincoln which Richardson once a member of the national house from Illinois and a great friend of Lincoln, told me.

"'We, Lincoln and I, had been away on the circuit together,' said Richardson. 'The judges and jury traveled from county to county in those days, the former to hold court and the latter to try what cases they had and to pick up others. Lincoln and I had been away some weeks, and one afternoon, toward the close of an early summers' day, we rode into Springfield where Lincoln lived.

"His yard and the scene about the house had been, when he left, a bit disreputable, the fence needed mending, the yard lacked cleaning up; the house wanted a coat of paint; some of the windows exhibited a broken pane; while odd and irritating bunches of brambles and clumps of locust shoots cried for the scythe and bush hook. This was the condition when Lincoln left. But during his absence Mrs. Lincoln had instituted a campaign of her own. As we drove up to the place we found the fence repaired; the yard mown and clean; every pane of glass was in, and the house glistened and shone in a coat of white paint. Mrs. Lincoln herself stood in the front door to enjoy the effect of all this order and restoration on her husband. But on this occasion he held the middle of the road and looked coldly on the house and his wife, as one who did not recognize either. He made as if he wanted to go by. Just opposite the gate, however, he pulled up his horse, and, with a face grave enough, bar a twinkle of the eye, bowed with great politeness to Mrs. Lincoln and said: "I beg your pardon, madam, but can you tell me who lives here?"

"Send your horses to the barn and you and Mr. Richardson come in. I'll show you who lives here," responded Mrs. Lincoln, with just a trace of nettle in her tone. And Honest Old Abe went in."—Washington Star.

A RAT WALKS THE WIRE.

He Crosses the Street While Hundreds Look On.

At the corner of Market and Broad streets, Newark, N. J., there is a thick network of telegraph wires and telephone cables. Late Sunday night the loiterers about the corner witnessed a curious incident. From the roof of the Firemen's Insurance building a cable wire extends across Market street to the postal telegraph office.

A rat was seen on the wire over the Insurance building. He moved slowly along the wire, and by the time he had reached the middle of the street he had a crowd below him that would have delighted the heart of Blondin. He paid no attention to the upturned faces, but continued slowly but surely on his way until he reached the postal telegraph building. He lightly leaped upon the roof and disappeared.

There was one peculiarly gratifying feature in the great honest money meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last. Neither in any of the speeches nor in the resolutions was the slightest attempt made to temporize with the illusory scheme of international bimetallism. On the contrary, every utterance, from first to last, was for the maintenance unconditionally of the established gold standard of the American government and people. By remitting international bimetallism into the realm of dreams, where it belongs, the issue of sound currency against the championship of free silver coinage was reduced to its plainest terms.

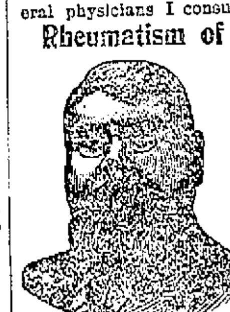
—An electric rock rests on the summit of Alpine peak, California. It is so full of electricity that it is perilous to touch it.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Making Thread

is one of the oldest occupations of the race. Thread perfection was never reached until the introduction of Willimantic Six Cord Spool Cotton. From the cotton plant this thread is brought to the highest point of perfection by the greatest skill, the latest improved machinery, and the most scrupulous care.

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Yorkville, Wis

A MASS OF FLAMES.

Dire Damage Done by Pennsylvania Forest Fires.

Many Villages Obliterated and Others in Danger of Destruction.

Every Available Man in the Oil District Out Fighting the Flames—Heavy Loss to Oil and Lumber Men.

Bradford, Pa., June 4.—Forest fires are raging at Four Mile and in the Knapp Creek districts and hundreds of men are fighting the flames. Hundreds of oil rigs are burned. The town of Knapps Creek is surrounded by fire and the inhabitants fear total destruction. Everything between Russell City and Coon Run has been burned. The place is without water protection. A number of houses, and saw mills have been consumed. A still breeze makes the outcome problematical.

The fire at Russell City last night drove terror to the hearts of the 300 inhabitants. A brisk wind fanned the burning underbrush and timber into a solid mass of fire covering a stretch of three miles wide, and the people who were exhausted fighting the flames for the past three days were forced to flee for their lives. The people had to leave everything and run to the clearing, two miles distant. Many women fell, exhausted and were trampod on, but those who reached the clearing found safety for all. Nothing was left of the place.

The fire is still burning fiercely among the oil wells. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The woods about Clarks Mill are one mass of flames both sides of the road, and how the people who live along the road could have escaped is beyond comprehension. No news is obtainable from there but no doubt everything has been burned in the path of the fire. Every available man is out fighting the fire and there are not half enough. There is fire in every direction and all efforts to check its progress seem futile.

Coon Run is entirely obliterated. The place consisted of 27 buildings, a pump station, school house and saw mill. The people at that village made a wild r[illegible] for the railroad track, a distance of [illegible] miles. The loss in the vicinity of Co[illegible] Run will be very great.

The fire at West Kane which threatened the destruction of that place is now under control. The fire spread to Bells Camp. Thirty-five oil wells are now on fire. Reports from Duke Center state that the entire valley is on fire and the loss to oil and lumber men will be enormous. Kansas Branch, Rixford, Davis City, Summit City, Dallas City, Oil Valley, Limestone, State Line, Derrick City and Red Rock are all in it and unless rains fall soon there is no telling what the result will be. The sky is black with smoke and the mountains are invisible on all sides. The heat is intense. Not an idle man can be found and calls for men come in every direction. Nothing remains of the village of Sugar Run.

The fire has reached the oil field at West Branch. It is reported several wells and tanks are on fire.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

H. J. Hughes and Marshall White Injured at the High School Building.

Just before 12 o'clock today a bad accident occurred at the new High School building. Marshal White and H. J. Hughes were seated upon a scaffold about thirty-five feet from the earth, engaged tuck-pointing under the eaves on the east wall of the building. They caught hold of the ropes for the purpose of lowering the scaffold. The rope on Mr. Hughes end broke and he fell striking upon a pile of brick and mortar below and the planks of the scaffold fell on top of him. He was picked up for dead, but in a few moments showed signs of life. The patrol wagon was called and the injured man was removed to St. Lukes hospital. Dr. Hoy called and made an examination. No bones were found broken, but the gentleman is badly cut and bruised and injured internally. At 2 o'clock he had regained consciousness, but Dr. Hoy could not definitely say how the injuries would terminate.

When the accident occurred Mr. White managed to catch hold of the rope and commenced sliding down. The friction of the rope burned his hands so badly that he was obliged to let go and fell quite a distance. His back was injured and he was generally shaken up, but is able to be about. His hands are seriously burned, however.

Saengerfest at Appleton.

On account of the annual saengerfest to be held at Appleton, Wis., the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates on June 14, 15 and 16, good for return passage until June 17, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and all information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Tourist Excursion Rates.

The Northwestern line is now selling excursion tickets at reduced rates to the principal summer resorts of the United States. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South. The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 to $5.00 an acre (on easy terms); and low round trip land rates to principal points. Go and see. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information.

W. C. RINEARSON,
G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

PLEASANT BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Tendered by Miss Hannah Hall Last Evening.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hall, 939 Washington avenue, was the scene of a pleasant party yesterday afternoon and last evening, it being the 10th birthday of their charming little daughter, Miss Hannah Hall. A large number of the young friends of Miss Hall had been invited and responded and brought many handsome and costly gifts as a token of the high esteem in which they held the little hostess. The reception was from 4 to 9 o'clock, and never did a more jolly and merry assembly of little folks gather. There were games, music and general frolicking. In the evening the lawn adjoining the spacious home was attractively decorated and refreshments of a delicate order were served. The scene was a beautiful one and complete in every detail. One and all voted Miss Hall a most gracious and charming entertainer and wished her many happy returns of the day. Those present were: Jessie and Yalo Hall of Chicago, Jessie and Marion Corse, Mabel Hayburn, Gertrude Freeman, Lelia Mills, Frances Smith, Genevieve Radcliffe, Pearl Smith, Bessie Gagnall, Gertrude Chandler, Mattie Tioknor, Ethel Fish, Lillie Koehn, Jennie Klinkert, Jessie and Daisy Driver and Charles Drinkwater, Isiah Driver, Walter Sorenson, Elmer Roberts, Bert Bullock, E. Chandler, Elmer and Ira Hanson.

ST. BONIFACE SOCIETY.

Tender a Concert and Entertainment at Casino Hall.

A grand concert and entertainment was given at the Casino hall last night under the auspices of the St. Boniface society. Like previous events tendered by this society the programme was carried out in a highly satisfactory manner and those participating are entitled to the highest praise for their efforts. Schulte's orchestra furnished the music and the programme was as follows:

Overture—"Gypsy Prince" ..... Nolbig
Schulte's Orchestra.
Quartette—"The Flower Land" ..... Thompson
Mrs. J. Bernhart, C. Stopper, Messrs. H. Hanecker, H. Scaulte.
Violin Solo—"Barcarolle" ..... Dumuth
Willie Brown.
Medley—"Around the Metropolis" ..... Beyer
Orchestra.
Baritone Solo—"Bright Star of Love" ..... Rebandi
J. H. Happ.
Violin Quartette—"Scene Champetre" ..... Papini
H. Schulte, J. Happ, J. Schulte, G. Schultz.
Duet—"Tis the Midnight Bell" ..... White
Mixed Quartette.
Operatic Selection ..... Brooks
Schulte's Orchestra.

An afterpiece was immense and the performers won applause.

$50 FOR THEIR FUN.

Waterford Jokers Find Out That the Joke Worked the Other Way.

According to reports from the village of Waterford there came near being a tragedy at that place last week and all on account of the foolish act of a couple of residents. It appears that a man who lives at Rochester arrived at Waterford and filled up with liquor. While intoxicated the two men in question placed the man in a Turkish bath room. He fell against a steam pipe and not being able to help himself, the hot steam struck and roasted his face and hands in a terrible manner. After leaving the man in the room they closed the door and had it not been for the attendant hearing the groans of the imprisoned man and releasing him he would have roasted alive. Attorney E. E. Mills of Burlington, was engaged in the case and the two men who played what they thought would be a joke, paid $50 for the fun.

FAMILY POISONED.

By Eating Fish Which Came From a Tin Can.

Last night the family of Lars Peterson residing just north of the city limits, comprising five persons, was taken violently sick at the stomach. It was feared that the three children would die and Mrs. Peterson was deathly sick. A physician was called and gave as his opinion that the family had been poisoned by eating some fish that came from a tin box. During the night the children grew worse and at daybreak it was thought the youngest was dead, but it was revived and at 12 o'clock today all were reported out of danger and the father and mother were up and about.

COURT AND CRIME.

Charles Earnhardt was brought in from Western Union Junction last night and lodged in jail by Under Sheriff Palmgreen. He was arraigned before Justice Morey this morning on charge of having stolen a shirt and pair of shoes and it was also learned that he got a man drunk and then gave him $2.50 and a suit of overalls for an $18 suit of clothing. Justice Morey sent him to jail for fifteen days.

OBITUARY.

Hauch.

Mrs. Agnes Hauch died at her home near the Rapids this morning of cancer of the stomach, aged 68 years. The funeral will be announced later.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Parks died at their home on Tenth street last night.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE MILL AT WORK.

City Council Grinds Out Volumes of Business.

Involving Thousands of Dollars of Expense.

But There is no Money to Defray the Bills—Will a Halt be Called Until Funds Are in Sight.

The members of the city council held a regular meeting last evening with Mayor Janes in the chair and all of the aldermen present. It was a long session, continuing to nearly 11 o'clock, and a large volume of business was transacted. Petitions and memorials came in by the peck, reports were as numerous as fleas on a dog in summer, while resolutions could not be choked off, although an effort was made to adjourn half a dozen times and voted down and one or two members asked to be excused for the evening.

A sufficient amount of work was provided to keep the city engineer busy a month and the expense will run up into the thousands, although there is not a dollar in some of the funds to meet the same. Every alderman appeared to be anxious to present something in the way of improvement so that his constituents might believe that he was right in line and which might have a tendency to elevate him in the eyes of the dear public and cause his name to go down to posterity.

Of course it will be necessary for Mayor Janes to take a hand when these measures are attempted to be carried out and stop the same until funds are available, for the reason that it is contrary to the charter and unlawful. About the only fund that has money is the paving fund and that will soon be eaten up.

The extension of the Duck creek sewer received attention last evening and the city attorney and board of public works were instructed to purchase a strip of land necessary to prosecute the work at a cost not to exceed $54 over the assessment and that the work then be pushed. The money for this work has already been provided for.

Alderman Elholm called up the Blue River sewer matter and told the council that it was in a filthy condition, that the people in that vicinity were after him night and day and he was afraid that if the sewer was not extended, the filth that accumulated would cause disease and perhaps an epidemic of some sort. The finance committee promised to report on the matter in the near future.

The finance and education committees, to whom were referred the bids for the construction of the Seventh ward school, reported that in view of the fact that changes had been suggested and made in the plans and specifications that the board of public works re-advertise for bids. The report was adopted.

Residents out on the Rapids road presented a petition and asked that they be allowed to keep dogs and that the tax on canines be omitted, for the reason that they have no police protection. Referred to the license committee.

A report was submitted in favor of allowing Richter & Son of Milwaukee, 50 per cent. on their contract price for putting in the steam heating at Racine high school. Action was deferred to the next meeting of the council.

A favorable report was made to grade and pave Wisconsin street from Fourth to Sixth streets, provided the grade was changed to suit a number of property owners.

Action was taken to provide the Fourth ward engine house with water closets.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of settling the case of Paul Knotz against the city for $200. The gentleman was injured by falling through a defective walk.

The long delayed grading of Kewaunee street was cleaned up and the street will be graded to the lake from Marquette street.

The city engineer was instructed to submit plans and specifications and estimate of cost for paving and grading Park avenue from Sixth to Fourteenth streets.

Plans and specifications and estimate of cost for grading and paving a portion of Dodge street, will be made by the engineer.

The board of health submitted a communication. They want $500 and a special policeman to attend to the work of the department.

Residents of Freeman court bobbed up with a petition and want the court widened three feet on either side.

The merchants and property owners on Douglas avenue petitioned for the placing of a day policeman in that section of the city.

The Horlick Food company want a side track of the C. & N. W. R. R. company extended to their factory northwest of the city and allow tracks to be laid upon certain streets.

Fifty dollars will be expended to place flowers upon Monument square.

Some sixty other documents were presented and referred and will be found in the official proceedings from day to day as they appear in the columns of the Journal.

Having recovered from my late illness I hereby announce that I am now connected with the Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co. and will be pleased to see all my old friends and patrons. D. R. Evans.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Heads of Matches Dissolved in Hot Water—The Ingredients Used.

Report reaches the city this morning that the wife of a prominent resident of the town of Caledonia attempted suicide yesterday, while despondent. She obtained a lot of matches, broke off the sulphur heads, mixed them in hot water and swallowed the dose. A physician was called and arrived in time to save her life. Although seriously ill she will recover.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. N. Meinzer and daughter of 939 Villa street has gone to Princeton, Wis., for a week's visit with friends.

Max Porelos, of Milwaukee, is in town looking up the interests of several large capitalists' holdings in this city.

Mrs. William Holmes of Kenosha, and Mrs. Peter Etchels, delegates from Rebecca lodge, Lily of the West, No. 33, left for Madison yesterday to attend the grand lodge meeting. The ladies were accompanied by Mrs. John Hanson of Winslow street, and Mrs. Frances Henson of Lake avenue.

Mrs. Dora Gore and Fred Fisher, both of this city, were quietly united in marriage at Kenosha last Saturday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Schacht, 1135 Milwaukee avenue, a son.

Mrs. E. B. Kilbourn and family today departed for Massachusetts for an extended visit. Mr. Kilbourn accompanied them as far as Chicago.

Edward Rapps of the Manufacturers National bank, has returned from a pleasant vacation at Madison and other cities.

On June 2 Ernestine Zuenger and Carl G. R. Land were united in marriage by Rev. Conrad Jaeger.

Charles Tapling, an employe of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., was quite severely burned yesterday in both eyes, by the bursting of an electric light fuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gorton have returned from a years visit in England, France and other European countries, and also in the eastern states. Mr. Gorton states that the trip was a most enjoyable one, and he and Mrs. Gorton are looking well. Miss Nellie Gorton accompanied them on the trip, but is still in the east.

Miss Jessie E. Colby, daughter of Postmaster H. A. Colby of Burlington, was united in marriage Saturday evening to Dr. A. J. Hoskings of Florence, Wis.

Rev. Charles Percival is at Milwaukee today attending the meeting of the Wisconsin Sabbath association.

The marriage of Miss Louise Meirhoff to David Peterson is announced for June 20.

Fred Schoenlaben had two fingers mangled in a shaping machine at the J. I. Case Plow works yesterday.

Principal F. E. Field of the public schools, has been suffering with his face for the past several months and physicians decided that it was a muscular trouble. He was about to visit Chicago and have an operation performed, but called upon Dr. F. B. Washburn who performed an operation by opening up the antrum of the highmore. Since the operation Prof. Field is feeling much improved. Dr. Washburn was assisted by his son.

Elected Officers.

The members of the Danish Gymnasium club held a meeting last evening and elected the following officers for the year:

President—M. Lassen.
Vice President—S. Madsen.
Secretary—S. Borgstrom.
Treasurer—Lars Anderson.
Guard—N. Nelson.
Trustee—F. Brown.

The club is one of the leading organizations of its kind in the state of Wisconsin and is rapidly growing in numbers.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

Low Rates to Colorado.

On account of the meeting of the National Educational association at Denver, Colo., the Northwesten line will on July 4, 5 and 6 (and also on July 7, for trains reaching the Missouri river on that date), sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo, at a rate not to exceed one fare for the round trip (with $2 added for membership fee); tickets good for return passage until September 1, 1895. This rate is available to the general public and an exceptionally favorable opportunity is offered for an enjoyable and economical trip to the "Rockies," as well as Yellowstone National park, Salt Lake and the health and pleasure resorts of the west and northwest. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

The Expected Remonstrance Against Concrete Foundation Did Not Materialize.

No action was taken at the council meeting last evening in regard to the paving of South Main street from Sixth to Fourteenth streets. It was expected that the residents would present a remonstrance against a concrete foundation but none came in. Whether the paving will be pushed remains to be seen. Many objections are raised against the concrete foundation. The principal one is, that the secretions of the street will soak down and there being no escape for the same it will only be a matter of time when the thoroughfare will become a bed of filth to breed disease, etc. Today there has been talk that if the paving was commenced, an injunction would be served.

Open Until 9 O'clock.

A meeting of the Barbers union was held last evening at the Liberal Reform club rooms and it was voted to hereafter allow barber shops to keep open until 9 o'clock in the evening instead of 8 o'clock. Officers were not elected.

CURES OTHERS

M. W. Scott, Esq., of the U. S. Marshall's Office, *Atlanta, Ga.*, writes: "For many years my wife has been a constant sufferer from indigestion, sick headache, nervous prostration and all other complaints that the female sex is heir to, and, after trying many remedies and doctors with but little or no relief, I persuaded her to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She was so out of heart, she returned the answer that it would be like all the rest—of no good; but on my account, she said she would try it, so I got one bottle each; and before she had used half of a bottle she felt that it was benefiting her, and she has continued to improve ever since, and now thinks it the most wonderful remedy on earth for her sex, and recommends it to all suffering females. She has not been so well in ten years.

MRS. SCOTT.

I write this without any solicitation and with a free, good will, so that you may let all who may suffer know what it has done for her." Sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

WHY NOT YOU

NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH, DISTEMPER and INDIGESTION CURE.

(GUARANTEED.)

Positively Cures HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS, DISTEMPER, Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, (Worm Expeller), and a grand conditioner. Used for years by Doctors J. V. Newton and O. J. Carter, Veterinary Surgeons, Toledo, O. Price $1.00 per package.

Sold by J. R. Anderson, 1124 Lake Ave., Racine, Wis. Also Marshall's Hoof Cure. The best known to veterinary science. Cures all hoof troubles. Relieves at once. It is a fine hoof dressing.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURED PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as Do Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? :: :: :: ::

☞ Write for further information and mention this paper.

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Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Burlington—
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Treasurer—Chas. P. Sawyer, Burlington.
Town Clerk—L. A. Rauschlein, Burlington.

Caledonia—
Chairman—John Beres, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Sand, Racine.
Town Clerk—F. Renak, Racine.

Dover—
Chairman—J. M. Smith, Union Grove.
Treasurer—W. G. Edwards, Waterford.
Town Clerk—H. J. Spriggs, Kansasville.

Mt. Pleasant—
Chairman—J. E. Rowlands, Racine.
Treasurer—T. C. Roberts, Western Union.
Town Clerk—J. M. Crane, Racine.

Norway—
Chairman—Ole Hansen, Waterford.
Treasurer—Thos. Overson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Jas. L. English, North Cape.

Raymond—
Chairman—G. Schock, Union Church.
Treasurer—Chas. Mickleson, North Cape.
Town Clerk—Benj. West, Kneeland.

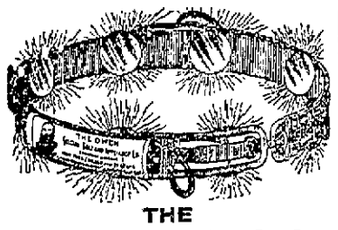
Rochester—
Chairman—Geo. Ely, Rochester.
Treasurer—Geo. Waller, Rochester.
Town Clerk—Wm. Bell, Rochester.

Waterford—
Chairman—Wm. Schoenroberg, Waterford.
Treasurer—H. Hallback, Waterford.
Town Clerk—C. Berger—Waterford.

York—
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Treasurer—A. G. Meachbron, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—R. R. Russell, Union Grove.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Ionia, Mich.

A GUARANTEE



THE
Owen Electric Belts
AND APPLIANCES
INSURE TO THE SICK
these great points of advantage over all imitators.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT

can be immediately felt, although soothing to the most sensitive. The strength of the current is under the complete control of the wearer, so much so that a child may be treated and cured by the same power of Belt necessary for the strongest man. It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment.

They have and are curing thousands of cases of

RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC DISEASES
AND
NERVOUS AILMENTS

in man and woman (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.

NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.

Avoid all cheap (so-called) Electric Belts and fraudulent imitations of our Electric Belts and Appliances, as these are an **imposition** upon the suffering.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC TRUSS

is the most retentive and curative Truss made for the radical cure of Rupture.

Inclose six cents and send for our

LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.
205 TO 211 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

W. J. BRODIE.

1057 W. Polk St., Chicago, Oct. 27, 1893.

The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.:

Gentlemen—Solely in the interest of others who are, or may become similarly affected with myself, I venture to offer my experience with the use of the **Owen Electric Belt**, and that I am actuated entirely by that motive, must be apparent from the fact that until you see my name and address recorded on this letter you had no knowledge of either. I had long been a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration, contracted or aggravated by many years residence in the East Indies. About three years ago I purchased one of your Belts in the hope that its use might afford me some relief, and wore it continuously as directed for about four hours every afternoon for a month or so, and the result was perfectly marvelous. My indigestion with all its attendant miseries, nervousness, depression, irritability and insomnia, from which latter I was a great sufferer, have disappeared. I then discontinued the use of the Belt (the existence of which I had indeed forgotten), until about six weeks ago, when a recurrence of my old trouble very forcibly reminded me of it. I again put it into wear (after ceasing its use for over one and one-half years), and with the same extraordinary results, being again restored to health, strength and vigor, after wearing it for only ten days. Under these circumstances I can most emphatically recommend to others suffering from the ailments which I have endeavored to describe, the adoption of the use of the **Owen Electric Belt.** I had long been aware of the curative powers of electricity from what I had read on the subject, and on my return to England I purchased from Pulvermacher of Regent street, London, the combined chain bands, of which he is the patentee, for which I paid three guineas, and although I must admit that I derived some benefit from their use, I am bound to say the general result did not approach the benefit derived from the use of the **Owen Belt**, besides which its utility is so great an improvement in comfort and convenience; Pulvermachers' being cumbersome and complicated in adjusting to the body, besides causing from being uncovered, blisters and sores, and above all not being able to regulate the current as is the case in the **Owen Electric Belt.** You are at perfect liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter, and I shall be glad to answer either verbally or by letter any inquiry made from me on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. BRODIE.

[First publication Wednesday, May 8, 1895.]

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Francis Henson.

Upon reading and filing the application of Francis Henson, an insolvent debtor for discharge from his debts, and it appearing to the court that the said Francis Henson made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, on the 9th day of January, 1895, and that said assignment was duly filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Racine county, Wisconsin, on said 9th day of January, 1895; that the name of the clerk with whom said assignment was filed is Otto E. Ahrens, whose post office address is Racine, Wis.; that the assignee named in said assignment is Charles M. Detrich, whose postoffice address is Racine, Wis.

It is therefore ordered that all of the creditors of the said Francis Henson show cause if any they have, before this court at the court house in the city of Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin, on the

24th day of June, 1895,

at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said Francis Henson should not be discharged from his debts.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Racine Weekly Journal, a newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, for six successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

It is further ordered that a copy of said application and this order be, within five days from the date hereof, deposited in the postoffice, postpaid, directed to each of the creditors of the said Francis Henson, whose address is known to the said Francis Henson.

Dated May 2, 1895 A. D.

By the court,
FRANK M. FISH,
Circuit Judge.
may8t7

[First publication May 23, 1895, A. D.]

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY, IN PROBATE. In the matter of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Ervin Thomas, representing, among other things, that Fred H. Thomas, late of the town of Yorkville in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 23d day of April, A. D. 1895, leaving personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that said Ervin Thomas be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court at a special term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D., 1895,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County court, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated May 16th, 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
14
Band & Flett, Attorneys.

[First published May 23, 1895, A. D.]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the last will and testament of Margaret Wynne, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jane Davies, executrix of the last will of said deceased, representing, among other things that she has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, her funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of her final account of her receipts, and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this Court at a special term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said Court, in the City of Racine in said County; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said Court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the "Racine Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated May 21st, 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.
14
Palmer & Gittings, Atty's.

UNION NATIONAL BANK RACINE WIS.

The Citizens of Racine and vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation during the summer months between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

In this department deposits of $100 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

F. K. BULL, Prest. H. E. SMEIDING, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

G. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Always on hand.
Telephone 284. 234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

[First publication Thursday May 23, 1895]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the last will and testament of Soren Jenson Hanson, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Soren Jenson Hanson, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, and also the accompanying petition of James Peterson, representing, among other things, that the said Soren Jenson Hanson lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he, the said petitioner, is the identical James Peterson, named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor, thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court at a special term thereof to be held on

Tuesday the 25th day of June, A. D., 1895,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the County Judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
Dated Racine, May 17, A. D., 1895.
14 E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.
John W. Owen, Attorney at Law.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

The Racine Journal.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.

Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.

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The JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.

The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms, $1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6 1895

SHERMAN ON THE SILVER ISSUE.

Senator John Sherman in his address the other day before the Ohio state Republican convention, showed no wavering in his attitude on the silver question.

He plants himself solidly on the Republican platform of 1892 and says:

"There we stand today. I hope and trust we shall stand there forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coins. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy, the Republican party can, and I hope will, do it alone."

There is no leaning here toward the free coinage of silver, which is silver mono-metallism. We are today living under the policy which the Republican party in 1892 advocated and which John Sherman today advocates.

It certainly would relieve us of some troublesome problems if the commercial nations of Europe would join with us in maintaining a coinage ratio between silver and gold, but if other nations will not join with us, we can wait until the force of circumstances drives them to our side.

"I hope and believe," says Mr. Sherman, "that the common interests of commercial nations will lead them through an international commission, to either adopt a new ratio, based on market value of the metals, or to coin them and maintain them as we do, at their present ratio."

As to the ability of the Republican party to maintain the parity of gold and silver in this country, we need not recall the fact that there was never any questioning of the government's ability to maintain its promises until a Democratic administration and a Democratic congress were at the helm at Washington.

No doubt there are some serious questions to face, but the financial and monetary policy of the Republican party never yet reduced the government to straits nor produced a panic from loss of confidence in the government's credit.

John Sherman speaks as one having authority, and if Republicans anywhere have feared that the foundations of Republican financial policy were being broken up, we hope they will take courage from the great Republican leader in finance.

He is not a gold bug nor a silver bug—neither a gold monometallist, or a silver monometallist, but a sound money Republican who knows what he believes in and what the Republican party believes in and what the Republican party can and will do when intrusted with the financial affairs of the nation.

MEMORIAL DAY LESSONS.

Memorial day brought with it not only memories of the past but visions of the future. As flowers were cast on the graves of departed heroes and remembrance had of their valiant deeds for the nation, and as we bow in honor to their survivors—the veterans of the Union army—and thank God that they are still with us as living monuments of a patriotism which never flinched even in the darkest night of the nation's peril, we shall miss an important lesson of the times, if we do not look forward with faith to the perpetuation and even enlargement of the patriotism of the past.

We hope that neither we or our children will be called to arms in defense of our country, but we have battles to fight and victories to win, which for true human interest are greater than the bloody conflicts and victories of the war of the rebellion.

The patriotism of the old soldiers is to be sublimated into a patriotic citizenship, vigilant, aggressive, formidable, in the face of all the moral evils which beset the nation. Have we faith enough in ourselves to foresee such a future? If not, let the lessons of Memorial day strengthen our faith and give us an uplift toward the better day coming, when the good citizen militant, shall be the good citizen triumphant. The old soldiers of the Union can ask of us nothing better than that we emulate the patriotism which led them to sacrifice for their country, by giving ourselves also to every moral march and fight to which a true love of home and country may lead us.

The spirited address of Col. Weissert last Thursday had the ring in it of loyalty to right and respect for all that our flag symbolizes. He said this land of ours had been baptized in blood for patriotism and that anarchy nor treason has no proper place upon American soil.

We cannot better honor the memory of our dead heroes than by a firm and steadfast determination to make the nation they, and the survivors of that cruel war, rescued from disunion the best, the purest, the most enlightened and the most righteous nation on earth.

BLOOMERS IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago aldermen are meddling with things which do not concern them when they attempt to regulate the costumes of women.

Bicycle women are numerous in that city in bloomer costumes and those aldermanic critics think they are not pretty. Of course no one can blame the Chicago aldermen for wanting the women of their city to look as pretty as possible, but in drafting an ordinance declaring that bloomers are "unhealthy, un-American and unladylike," and a menace to public morals, they convey the impression that the morality of the men of Chicago is of a very fragile character.

Besides such an ordinance is clearly contrary to the Declaration of Independence, which guarantees to all men and women the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

If the aldermen of Chicago are shocked by the appearance of bloomers we should recommend Dr. Shoop's or some other good nerve tonic. And if an ordinance is necessary, let the men of that city be forbidden to stare and jeer at the bloomer costumed bicycliennes.

We may admit that the trousers are innovations, but are we not always suffering from innovations of the same sort? Women's fashions are very apt to be outlandish and ugly on first appearance, but we get used to them and in time admire them for what they contain.

There are scores of young women in Racine, and we presume in all cities, who would gladly adopt the bloomer costume and indulge in bicycling for its freedom, comfort and convenience, but they are afraid of the taunts of thoughtless men. The day is not far distant when female bicyclists in bloomers will be numerous in the Belle City and it won't be any of the men's business either.

AN ESTIMATE OF GRESHAM.

Although the rule has many exceptions, still, it is a fair and reasonable test of a public man's worth—the man's standing at home. Judged by that, Secretary Gresham measured well up to the full standard of manhood. For years Chicago had been the secretary's home, and there he was best known during the latter period of his life.

He enjoyed the associations and advantages of the great city, and was in touch with the best life of the metropolis of the west. Many readers of the Journal remember his visits to Racine as the guest of our former fellow-citizen, Hon. Charles E. Dyer. Everywhere all men speak well of him, and what is true in this regard today was true while he lived, even after he had bitterly disappointed his Republican friends by joining the party of the opposition and accepting the chief place in the cabinet of a Democratic president.

It is not to be understood that his judgment was indorsed when he left the party which he had honored and which had honored him, or that all his public acts were approved by his old neighbors and friends, but nowhere among those who knew him best is there any disposition to question the genuineness of the man or the sincerity of the motives which led him to take the step which few men could have taken without having their honesty challenged.

Judge Gresham hated shams, and he did not pose to win popular approval. His opinions might change and they did change most radically, but while he held them he believed with all his might, and he was never considered a trimmer by those who had the best opportunities to know him.

Not a great man, but a good man, is the verdict of the people who knew him best.

It may be fairly suspected that many of the financial book-makers who are bringing out replies to "Coin's Financial School," are quite as anxious to share in the profits of book making as to set the world right on the dollar question.

"Coin" has had a number of imitators on the other side and those who have read "Coin" and want to see how he can be answered will do themselves no harm by running through some of these books. "Coin's Financial Fool," by Horace White, has just come out in illustrated form.

"Honest Money" is another publication of the same sort. "Coin at School in Finance," by George E. Roberts; "Cash vs. Coin," by Edward Wisner, and "A Freak in Finance," by John Cargill, can all be recommended to those who like this sort of controversy. We hardly expect any of them to rival "Coin" in circulation and profits but they may help to show up some of "Coin's" fallacies, and save the country from free silver inflation.

The Chicago Times-Herald, the other day nominated Mr. Eckels for secretary of the treasury.

"Should Secretary Carlisle return to the senate," it says, "President Cleveland can find his successor by stepping over to the office of comptroller of the currency and asking for Mr. Eckels. The treasury portfolio is due to the west whenever it shall be free for disposal."

This suggestion is a very good one, and we are inclined to think that the business men of the country would not regret a change from Secretary Carlisle to Secretary Eckels.

The latter, by the way, is the man who was offered a salary of $10,000 a year to become financial editor of the Times-Herald, and who declined because he thought his obligations to the administration and to the public would not permit him to leave his present position.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Few public men were more thoroughly admired than Judge Gresham for he was always believed to be thoroughly honest.

He made mistakes and he deserted the party that he had honored and that had honored him, but every thinking Republican believed that he did it because he honestly thought the party had made a mistake on the tariff.

His career as a cabinet officer under President Arthur won for him the respect of all the people and his absolute fearlessness and uprightness as a judge gave him the reputation of being one of the greatest jurists that this nation ever produced.

He belonged to that class of Americans that we all love to honor. He was a self-made man. His father died when Walter was but 2 years old, and as soon as he could walk, he started in to help his mother to earn bread for the orphan children.

His education was but small compared with what is given the average boy of today, but what he learned in books he remembered and he got an education by contact with the world which compared favorably with that attained by those much more highly favored.

His war record was such that it commanded the hearty commendation of such a general as Grant. As secretary of state under Cleveland he has been very harshly criticised. Much that he has been held responsible for should doubtless be laid at the door of others, but it is probably true that no man in public life was ever so thoroughly out of his element as was Walter Q. Gresham in a Democratic cabinet.

One of the founders of the Republican party, he could not agree with the high tariff bill and became an independent.

He could not become a Democrat and was, in the Cleveland cabinet, always out of his element.

He was a great statesman and by his death, America lost one of her brightest lights.

THE DECLINE OF THE SILVER CRAZE.

The opinion is quite generally expressed that the silver craze is subsiding, and there are many things to indicate the correctness of that opinion.

Of course the so-called silver states are as strong for free silver as ever, but in other parts of the country, and among those who thought that "Coin" had embodied the wisdom of the ages in his work on finance, there is a healthy reaction.

The conference at Memphis has been most significant of the rapid growth of a sound sentiment at the south and it is now plain enough, that free silver will not have anything like the strength there that it was once expected to have.

Reviving business has, unquestionably, been the potent factor in counteracting the influence of the silver extremists and it is one that may be expected to become more and more powerful during the time intervening before the presidential election.

Senator Hill, as is well known, prides himself upon being an expert political weather forecaster, and for that reason his announcement that he believes free coinage of silver on the part of the United States alone to be impossible, is significant.

Mr. Hill's reading of the signs on the political horizon has not always been accurate, but it may be allowed that he has a very definite and correct understanding of the way the financial wind is blowing.

Save on that memorable and unfortunate occasion when he threw himself at the presidency, the Senator has rarely failed to land on his feet.

Excepting the ice man and kindred dispensers of coolness who desire a mercenary benefit, perspiring humanity is about tired of warm weather. The promise of the last of May is being faithfully kept by the first of June, to the discomfort of the fat man and the danger of his souls' salvation. The metamorphosis of the saintly man to a swearing pirate is now complete. Northeasters alternating with the desert winds from Arizona, a thermometer ranging from the freezing point to 90 and frosts and droughts all with in two weeks is maddening, discouraging and debilitating.

There are no statistics at hand but it would be interesting to learn what subjects of the asylums and penitentiaries are victims of the weather.

What do the free silver coinage people expect to accomplish anyway?

There is not a possible presidential candidate in sight in either of the great parties, who would approve a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Patient waiting for Europe to join us in a bimetalic agreement, is the proper policy for this country.

Let us stick to that and we shall win in time, without making any foolish experiments.

Minding one's own business has, ever since the world began, been considered the highest proof of intelligence and wisdom. If Adam and Eve had started right, probably the rule would have come down to us in an unbroken chain.

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

The history of the world has nowhere the counterpart of the American volunteer. Nowhere is there such an example of patriotism, intelligence and bravery. The soldiers of 1861-64 were like no others the world has ever produced; their history is America's glory. They were men of the highest grade and actuated by the most noble motives of patriotism. Never before was there such an army. The armies of Wellington and Caesar were not to be compared with it, nor were the old Roman legions which were sent out to slaughter.

Go back in memory to that eventful afternoon of April 13, 1861, when the first rebel gun was fired upon Fort Sumpter; do our readers remember the terrible excitement when the report flashed over the country that the war of secession had opened, that armed traitors had turned against their country, fired upon their flag, and Sumpter had fallen? Do you remember the prayers that went up that Sunday morning from thousands of churches in the loyal north, when sermons were put aside, and millions of loyal hearts were almost too stunned to ask God for the aid which was so much needed? Do you remember the next morning when President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, how from every city, village and hamlet men offered themselves until before the setting of the sun the quota was filled? Then and there occurred the birth of the American volunteer.

Those who cannot remember those days have lost what before heaven was the most glorious and at the same time dispiriting experience a patriotic, liberty-loving people can ever be called upon to pass through. The young cannot remember how a nation rose up. They did not see the volunteers swarming through the streets, but we are today enjoying privileges gained at the cost of 500,000 dead soldiers. Men left the plough and pulpit, the workbench and the counting room, the factory and the college until in numbers they were two and a half millions.

Noble defenders of our country leaving mothers, wives and sweethearts, homes, business, everything, their lives in their hands, braving every danger and hardship for the maintenance of the Union, that we and future generations might enjoy peace and prosperity, happiness and honor.

For all the long marches through swamp and flood, for all the deprivations and hunger, for all the bloody battles where men were cut down by shot and shell like ripened grain before the reaper's sickel, for all the starvation in prison pens, for all the homes made desolate, for all the tears and groans and sacrificed lives there is compensation in the results of the terrible war, for although 30 years have elapsed since its close, the great principles for which they fought and bled and died are firmly established in our national policy, and the memory of the courageous devotion of the boys in blue still remains fresh, and patriotic devotion knows no stint in its expression.

Since the war closed a new generation has come upon the stage, though it seems but yesterday that regiments were marching to the front and crowds were discussing bulletins of victory or announcements of defeat. The survivors are fast passing away. In a few years, at most, all the veterans of the war of the rebellion will have entirely disappeared. To the survivors we should bow in heartfelt gratitude. Their creed we should revere: Fraternity charity, loyalty. Fraternity for each other, charity for the families of their dead comrades, and loyalty to the general government and its institutions.

And how may we honor the dead? First—By exalting the influence of their deeds.

William Tell did not live wholly for Switzerland. Our army in fighting down slavery fought the battle of liberty for the whole world. Our victory told for good in the heart of Africa. Already the greatest praises to the memory of Abraham Lincoln come from southern lips. Second—We honor the dead by treating the vanquished foe as we would have them treat us. The times have changed. Where once were twined the wreaths of blood-red dahlia let us now twine the white lilies of peace. Third—Let us be true to our country. There are many battles yet to wage. There is treason at the ballot box and in the halls of legislation. There is the battle for the rights or labor against capital and of capital against labor. Let no man run up the red flag of anarchism above the stars and stripes.

As we dwell under the bright free sky, protected by the flag given us by Washington and consecrated by the blood of Lincoln, it is proper that we should honor the dead and remember the living heroes of those four years of strife and carnage. Not all the prairies of the west can grow enough flowers to adequately decorate the graves of the heroic dead.

"Their bones are dust, their swords are rust,
Their souls are with the Saints, we trust."

Let us thank God for their services, and pray that we may have grace and courage, if ever called upon, to follow their good example of patriotic valor.

Ex-Secretary Whitney expresses the opinion that "the situation is favorable to the Democratic party."

Great Caesar! Upon what does he base his opinion? His faith seems to be equal to the product of a mustard truss, but he should remember that, after all faith is but the substance of things hoped for and that the evidence on which it rests may never become visible to the naked eye.

WEALTH AND BEAUTY.

What a bright and happy world this would be if wealth and beauty went hand in hand. But the finest things in this world are those which seldom come to pass. If by some happy coincidence both these gifts are given to one person, it only indicates that they come not for the seeking, else they would oftener be found in company.

Would that every woman who has one had also the other, for it is as much a pity to see beauty languish in obscurity for want of wealth to bring it the admiration it deserves as it is to see the power of wealth used to parade so much richly dressed painful-plainness which might otherwise have remained hidden. But if woman may not have both these blessings, the preference is always for her to whom fortune, and not nature, has been unkind.

Fortune's decrees are never final, and beauty watches its swiftly moving wheel in sweet anticipation.

Nature is inexorable, and for her unkindness there is no remedy. The woman who has good looks has the riches of poverty, while she who lacks only what the other has knows the poverty of riches.

It is necessary to have possession to know how little a thing is worth.

Only a woman whose mirror is an instrument of torture to her can tell the true value of wealth, for all that is hers and more will not so much as change a single inartistic line in her face or figure.

Much as may be said of the power of money, there is always occasion to note that while it works wonders in the decorations of the fair sex, it does not bring the charm of personal beauty, by which it was the intention of creation that they should attract the eyes of mankind.

But, though all this is true, it is wealth that sits in public places. So long as money buys social consideration we must not expect to find the winning grace of woman's beauty without having seen some faces, which even if good looks were a commodity of price, and prices were low, would exhaust the fortunes which give them prominence, to reach a passable degree of plainness.

The public, whose pleasure it is to pay the tribute of admiration to the beauty of woman, and not to the wealth displayed in her adornment, have much occasion to remark what a fine thing it would be if beauty and wealth always went together.

Twenty years ago Ohio took the lead in combatting the greenback craze, and the cause of honest money was triumphant. As then she is the first state to hold a convention and now, as then, takes a bold stand in favor of an honest currency.

A Brooklyn newspaper paragrapher died of heart disease the other day. One of the last items in his note book was the statement that "the reason the butchers kept their prices up was because they had so much at steak."

CUTICURA for the HAIR

Luxuriant Hair

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, as well as for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

For bad complexions, oily, mothy skin, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

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PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Wasting diseases and all effects of Self Abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to CURE or REFUND THE MONEY. Circular free. Address CALUMET MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale in Racine by WM. R KIRKBY DRUGGIST.

Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
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PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.
—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

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PROPRIETORS,
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For the relief of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DEFORMITIES and all diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes of every kind.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

An assortment of eyes sent to any address allowing purchaser to select one or more, and return the balance, thus securing a perfect fit.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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AND STILL THEY GO.

Now the Train Dispatcher's Office of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad.

Will Soon be Removed to Beloit, Wis.

This Will Leave Racine With a Freight Office and Ticket Seller —Shops Rented for a Store Room—Bad for Our City.

The fact has been mentioned in these columns that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, have done away with their shops in this city; that the shops have been leased for a term of years for a store house; that the offices once stationed here are no more; that Superintendent Wright was transferred to Kansas City and the office moved to Chicago, etc.

Now comes the well founded report that the office of the train dispatcher will be removed to Beloit, Wis. Several days ago the new superintendent and other officials were in the city and made a trip along the Southwestern division. This trip was with a view of selecting some place for the dispatcher's office.

Beloit was decided upon as the most available place. Orders were given to the Beloit people to arrange a building for the offices and the understanding was that the removal would be immediately. A conference was held with the leading officials of the road at Chicago and the removal of the office was postponed for a short time. This last decision, it is understood was for the reason that the officials had no desire to antagonize the people of Racine any more than was necessary, knowing that the average citizen was red hot because the shops had been done away with and also the offices and then the superintendents' office.

With the removal of the train dispatchers' office to Beloit which is only a matter of a very short time, it will simply leave Racine the freight office and a ticket seller. A prominent railroader said today that the stub between this city and Western Union Junction was a losing investment and that if the road could possibly do it the stub trains would be pulled off. This of course can never be done for the reason that people living in the west part of the county and state would be virtually cut off unless they came by way of Chicago or Milwaukee and then again the opposition of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company must be met.

This is a pretty rough blow on Racine, in view of the fact that the St. Paul Railroad company gets thousands of dollars worth of shipping every year.

VIRGINIA AND COLUMBUS.

The Lake Grey Hounds Are Being Fitted Out for the Season.

The Goodrich steamer Virginia will go into commission on or about June 5. Extensive repairs have been made to the boat at Manitowoc where she has wintered this season, with a view of increasing her speed. The Virginia will be put on the Chicago-Milwaukee run, but it is not likely she will stop at this port on account of the poor condition of our harbor. This fact, however, has not as yet been decided upon.

The whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus will go into commission for daily trips between Milwaukee and Chicago by June 15, instead of a week later, if the present demand keeps up, according to the report of a Lake Superior & Lake Michigan line official.

New cylinders and a new propeller wheel have been put in at the South Chicago yards and the steamer's machinery has undergone a thorough overhauling. It is believed that the boat will be able to cover twenty one miles an hour this season, as against 18 miles at any previous time. Beginning about June 15, the Columbus will leave Chicago each morning at about 1 o'clock, and returning, it will leave Milwaukee at about 5:30.

LAST SOCIAL SESSION.

Held by the B. P. O. Elks on Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening the members of the B. P. O. Elks held their last social session for the present and a vacation will be taken until October next. It was the most pleasant gathering of all previous ones and the committee composed of Postmaster Simonson, William Raymond, John Owen, D. Thronson and others, did their work well. Early in the evening the degree was conferred upon a candidate and the Elks, numbering nearly 50 repaired to the banquet room and partook of a spread fit for a king. Assistant United States Attorney General J. E. Dodge was selected as the toastmaster. The night was passed in songs by the quartette, stories, addresses and other pastimes. The lodge of Elks embraces the leading men of Racine and has grown in numbers during the past year.

Welcome Meetings.

Saturday evening there was a large welcome meeting at the Salvation Army barracks and immense meetings were also held all day yesterday. Staff Captain and Mrs. Winchell of Milwaukee, conducted the meetings.

Interest on County Money.

County Treasurer Peter Meyers today received $93.78 interest money from the Union National Bank, that being the amount due for the treasury deposits for the month.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

The Cases That Are to Come up at the Regular and Special June Term.

The regular June term of the county court will be held tomorrow, Judge E. B. Belden presiding. The calendar is a long one and many interesting cases will come up. They are as follows:

Wills for Administration— John G. Conroe, Mary B. Conroe, David C. Stiles, John H. Bower.

For Final Settlement — Charles De Garis, Joseph Kovar, Caroline Albies, John D. Goldsworthy, James Cliff, Christian Olson, Charles F. Bliss, John S. Bailey, George A. Reuschlein, Mary Ann McDonald.

Descent of Real Estate—Peter Gill.

Appointment of Guardian— Mary Albies.

License to Sell Land — Lucinda A. Everett.

License to Encimber Land— Josephine Stori.

Time expires in the following cases as follows: Chauncy Hall, June 4; John Kesting, June 4; John Kuchinka, June 7; John P. Meinzer, June 12; Evan R. Evans, June 12; Halvor Nelson, June 12; Thomas Allen, June 12; Thomas Allen, June 13; Lucinda A. Everett, June 14; Frank Kovar, June 28; Martha Sheard, June 29; Alvin Barrows, August 2; Jens C. Peterson, August 9.

First Hearing—Anders Jacobson, Otis R. Johnson, Jacob Rohr, William Ibing, Laura R. Pugh, John Evans, Jacob Spitz, John J. Myrick, John W. Thomas, George P. Trautwein, Owen L. Owens.

On June 25th a special term of court will be held and the following cases will come up:

Final Settlement — William Gilbert, Owen P. Pritchard, Alois Schleimer, Lars Olson, George Wilmore, Sabastian Hellegenthal, Margaret Wynne, John Duffey, Frank E. Klopfer.

Proof of Will— Barbara Miller, Soren J. Hanson, Christian O. Hansen, Andrew Johnson.

For Administration—Fred H. Thomas Silas F. Lefler, Joseph Oliva.

WON IN THE FIFTH.

The Lincolns of Chicago Defeat the Racines at the North Side Park.

The Lincolns of Chicago defeated the Racines yesterday at the North Side base ball park by a score of 14 to 1, nearly shutting them out. The visitors played good ball, while the locals were handicapped by not having a reliable man in the box. The Lincolns only scored in four innings out of the nine, the fifth inning of which they practically won the game, by scoring 10 runs, on a combination of errors a few safe hits and bases on balls. A young man named Hopkins started in to pitch for the locals. He had good speed and curves but they counted for naught as he could not locate the plate. Baldwin relieved him in the fifth inning and finished the game. The Racine's infielders were a little off in their work but we all know Anson's men make errors at times and plenty of them. This week the club will get together every evening for a good thorough practice, and the "hoodo" that has hovered over the park for the past two games will be given its walking papers. The following is the score by innings:

Racines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Lincolns	1	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	*	—14

Home runs, Snell, Donahue; stolen bases, Racines, 2; Lincolns, 1; double plays, Hopkins, Hermann and Blatz; Emich, Snell and Donahue; Snell, unassisted; bases on balls, off Hopkins, 7; off Baldwin, 2; off Garrity, 2; struck out by Hopkins, 4; by Baldwin, 3 by Garrity, 7. Time, 2:15.

The Regulars went out to Tabor yesterday and defeated the local nine of that place in a one-sided contest by a score of 20 to 9. The Regulars are one of the strongest prairie clubs in the city.

The Seventh ward juniors and the Fourth ward juniors met on the diamond Saturday and the Seventh ward boys came out with colors flying. The score was 26 to 15, and the batteries were Colbert and Luxum for the Seventh wards and Haas and Mortenson for the Fourth wards.

The Garfield school boys administered a crushing defeat to the Sixth ward school nine Saturday afternoon and piled up 46 runs before the game ended. The Sixth wards managed to make the circuit of the bases 24 times.

The High school base ball club was defeated at Kenosha Saturday by a picked team styling themselves the University club. The score was 23 to 3.

Orpheus Club Concert.

The concert to be given this month by the Orpheus society will be one of unusual interest, both as to the composition to be rendered, and as to the soloists who will appear. Mme. Guthree-Moyer, the celebrated dramatic soprano, and Mr. Wagner, the tenor, are among the artists engaged. The choruses to be given are Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" and "Oh, Jerusalem," by Dr. Parry. The principal feature of the concert will be a flower cantata, "Our Lady Fair," the words of which have been written by one of the Racine ladies and the music by Mr. Protheroe. Those who are acquainted with the songs by Mr. Protheroe will look forward to the productions of this cantata with great interest. Mr. Protheroe as a composer, has decided originality, and is particularly happy in rhythmic and harmonic ideas. These qualities are of especial importance in determining the success of chorus compositions. The society has been doing exceedingly good work under Mr. Protheroe's direction, and the closing concert will undoubtedly be a great success.

ROBBING THE GRAVES.

Mound Cemetery Visited by Thieves at Night Time.

Flowers and Ribbons Placed on Graves Are Stolen.

The Human Ghouls Have Not Yet Been Captured—As High as $9 Worth Carried Away in a Single Night—Severe Punishment Deserved.

The remark has often been heard that there are men in this world mean enough to steal the pennies off a dead mans' eyes and that there are others who would carry off a red hot stove were it possible to accomplish the feat. It would appear that right here in Racine, people live who are capable of even meaner robberies. They have resorted to robbing the graves of the dead and under the cover of night at that. Often complaints have been made that flowers are stolen from the last resting place of departed friends or relatives and efforts have been made to capture and punish the guilty but without success.

During the past week several bodies were interred in the beautiful Mound cemetery. Floral tributes, tied with rich and costly ribbons were deposited upon the graves. In some instances the ribbon alone was worth from $8 to $9. It was discovered by lot owners that what might be termed human ghouls had visited the home of the dead and despoiled the graves of these floral offerings and the thefts were reported to Superintendent Wendt, who placed men to watch newly made graves all day long and until 7 o'clock in the evening but nothing was disturbed, until the following morning the discovery was made that the graves were barren, positive proof that the thieves operated under cover of night.

Saturday night the police were notified of the robberies and the superintendent said that upon a newly made grave of the day following $16 worth of ribbons had been placed with flowers and he was desirious of having the grave watched. A careful watch was kept, but nothing was disturbed.

Every effort should be made to capture the people who are guilty of such cowardly thefts and the severest punishment should be inflicted. Possibly outside of murder there is not a more cowardly crime than robbing the home of the dead.

Many people are of the opinion if the systematic robbing is not stopped it will not be long before graves are dug up and the dead robbed of valuable rings which might be left upon the fingers of the departed.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge Meet Next Week— Joseph Schroeder For Grand Chancellor.

At 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning the 24th annual convention of the Wisconsin Grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, will convene at Milwaukee and several members of Racine Lodge, No. 32, K. P., of this city, will attend. Various lodges of the state are entitled to send 225 delegates. The business of the convention, it is said, is of such an important nature that every lodge in the state will make a special effort to be represented. The adoption of a new constitution and statutes will take up most of the delegates' time, and hence it is probable that evening sessions will be held so as to complete all the work within two days, as usual. The convention will last Tuesday and Wednesday, and Tuesday evening a banquet will be given at the Plankinton house, which will be the headquarters of the grand officers.

An interesting contest promises to develop over the election of a man for the office of grand keeper of records and seal. The present incumbent is Frank Barry, but he is being opposed by a faction said to be headed by John A. Hinsey and favoring the election of George Bierbach. Another candidate for the office is understood to be W. G. Allen of La Crosse. Joseph Schroeder of Racine is likely is to be chosen grand chancellor. The different lodges in the state have a membership of 7,558, so that the delegates will represent a very large body of men.

YACHT RACING.

Racine Fleet on the Bay Yesterday—Dorothy Wins.

There was a nice breeze on the lake yesterday and nearly ever yacht of the Racine fleet was out. Many pretty races took place and the Dorothy, owned by Commodore Nelson and others, appeared to beat everything except the Two Brothers and succeeded in tieing this fast boat. At present 35 yachts are owned at this port, but all are not ready for sailing. Several are entered for the races at Milwaukee on July 4th and all will enter the regatta to be sailed here on Aug. 7.

The yacht Venus was spinning along off Racine college in the afternoon when a stiff puff of wind struck and broke off the mast. Good sailors were on board and brought the disabled boat safely to shore.

A False Report.

Yesterday afternoon a report gained circulation that a couple of boys had ventured out on the lake in a small boat and were drowned. Color was added to the story when the life saving crew was seen to put out in the surf boat and recover the boat. The facts are that a number of boys had the boat out and went in bathing from it and then let the craft go adrift

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Entertainments at Bartlett School and Medal Contest at Ives Grove.

The members of the Bartlett school, located in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Miss Belle Giddings teacher, gave a grand entertainment at the school grounds Friday evening. A large tent was erected for the purpose and 250 people assembled from different parts of the county. The programme included musical and literary selections, recitations, declamations, etc. A number from Racine, Franksville, Sylvania and Union Grove took part in the affair. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of diplomas to Miss Secor and Miss Jones, by County Superintendent Morse. At the close of the programme the scholars presented their teacher, Miss Giddings with a gold ring with pearl settings.

At Ives Grove.

On Thursday evening there was a Demorest medal contest at Ives Grove. Seven took part in the contest from Franksville and Ives Grove. The programme was opened by a song by the Yorkville choir, followed by the contest. Miss Mae Haigh of Ives Grove, won the medal. Miss McLaughlin of Franksville, was second. Others who took part were Harvey Moore, Miss Lawrence and Miss Summerton of Franksville, Miss Clara Gillett and Miss Annie Paddock of Ives Grove. Mr. Eb. Giddings and Miss Belle Giddings favored the audience with a number of selections. Mrs. Will Vyvyan of Yorkville, and W. Moyle also favored the audience with solos. The judges in the contest were A. P. Colby and J. H. Blakey of Union Grove, and Rev. Dickinson of Mygatts' Corners. After the programme ice cream and refreshments were served. Three hundred were present.

SUDDENLY INSANE.

Servant Girl in the Family of Thomas M. Kearney Becomes Insane.

Miss Tena Albertson, a servant girl in the employ of Thomas M. Kearney, and who resides at 298 Harrison street, became violently insane at 12 o'clock Friday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Kearney had a hard time taking care of her until morning. It appears that the girl has been attending revival meetings and took a great interest in religious matters. It was noticed that while at work about the house she continually had a bible with her. Friday evening she came home after church and two ladies were with her. The three remained in the girl's room until after 10 o'clock at night discussing the revival and religious topics. At 12 o'clock the girl became wildly insane and nothing could pacify her. She was sent to her home and Dr. A. L. Buchan was called. The doctor managed to quiet her and reports that she is somewhat better today, but cannot state definitely whether she will fully recover. Two sisters and the aunt of the girl are insane and one of the sisters is confined in the Racine county asylum.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Rev. A. C. Greer Preaches an Able Sermon—Other Services.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd the pastor last evening answered the following questions: 1. Is a man responsible for his infirmities? 2. If nature's laws are God's laws what are supernatural laws? 3. How can God be a person? The pastor discussed the questions in an able and impassioned manner. Lack of space prevents giving a synopsis of the sermon.

The Second M. E. church was illuminated by electric light last evening and it is certainly the best lighted church in the city. The members of the church worked hard to raise a fund for the lights and succeeded and last evening was the first time the lights were turned on. There are twenty incandescent lights in all. The congregation was large considering the night, and the Rev. C. S. Lane preached an interesting sermon on the subject of "Marriage." Next Sunday will be children's day.

The First Baptist church was well filled last evening and Rev. D. B. Cheney preached an eloquent sermon, taking for his subject, "A Great Battle— A Great Victory." In the morning he took for his subject, "The Test of Faith."

Rev. James Churm of Milwaukee, occupied the pulpit of the First M. E. church yesterday morning and evening. Two powerful sermons were preached.

IOWA BANK IN TROUBLE.

First National Bank of Pella, Iowa Closes —President Cassatt Attempts Suicide.

Washington, June 3.—Comptroller Eckels today received a telegram stating that the First National bank of Pella, Ia., had closed its doors. Bank Examiner Howard was placed in charge. The bank had a capital of $50,000. The cause of the suspension is not known.

Des Moines, Ia., June 3.— Ex-Senator E. R. Cassatt, president of the First National bank of Pella, was found in the bank Sunday morning with his throat partly out, having attempted suicide. The affairs of the bank will be immediately investigated. Cassatt is still living but his condition is dangerous.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

The Sheboygan Strike Declared Off This Afternoon.

Sheboygan, June 3.— The strike of factory operatives was officially declared off at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

C. M. Dietrich sold to Fidella Z. Foster for Charles Hoyt, house and lot on the northeast corner of Maple and Randolph streets.

KENDRICK DEPOSED.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, Deposed by the Pope.

Cablegram Announces the Appointment of John J. Kain.

The Long Drawn Out Contest Results in the Defeat of Kendrick and His Supporters—It Will Interest Catholics.

St. Louis, June 3.— Archbishop Kendrick has been deposed by Rome. A cablegram announcing his deposition and the appointment of Most Reverend John J. Kain as the new archbishop of St. Louis was publicly read at the cathedral Sunday. The cablegram was signed by Cardinal Prefect Ledochowski of the congregation. The propaganda stated the action taken at the meeting held May 21. The effect of the decision was to effectually retire Archbishop Kendrick from all rights, titles and privileges obtaining to the archbishop of St. Louis.

LEFT THE CHILD ALONE.

Parents Lock a Child Up Alone in the House and Attend Meetings.

Humane Agent A. P. Dutton was informed that a man and woman living on Railroad street were in the habit of attending Salvation Army meetings every night and locked a small child in the house alone. With the police he made an investigation and found that it was true and that cries of the child were pitiful to hear. The parents were warned to stop the practice or run the chances of being arrested and prosecuted. They promised to stop it.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The new hotel at Marinette has been named the Hotel Marinette by a vote of the stockholders of the company. The total cost of the building furnished and ready for business is $75,000. From a large list of applicants for the lease one was chosen by the company, but until their business arrangements with him have been completed the name will be withheld from the public. He is a successful hotel man and is in every way worthy of the place. The hotel will be opened Aug. 1.

The body of George Blackhawk, the Indian who died recently from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by Jim Swallow, a brother redskin, was exhumed by the authorities at Black River Falls and a post mortem examination held. The dead man was a son of Chief Blackhawk and it is feared that his death may cause trouble among the tribe.

The Northwestern Railroad company has selected some of the claims made against it for fires alleged to have been caused by sparks from locomotives in and about Peshtigo in 1893. Twenty-four claims aggregating $20,000 were filed, and all but two have been settled for a total of $19,000. The remaining two will be brought to court as test cases. The St. Paul's cases in the town of Howard have been settled with one exception.

The employes at the railroad shops at Kaukauna have received orders to work ten hours per day instead of nine. The order takes effect tomorrow morning and extends to all departments. If the length of the working day is any indication there has been a steady improvement in the business of this division of the road.

There is considerable wheat in Manitowoc county, notwithstanding that wheat for some years is the poorest article which can be raised on the farm. Most of this wheat is held by Cooperstown farmers and they are waiting for $1 a bushel. An occasional load of wheat comes to the city of Manitowoc.

The "gopher hunt" is still one of the institutions of some of the farming regions of the state. The people of Modena, Buffalo county, have just finished such a contest between two opposing parties of hunters. Among the spoil were 85 rattlesnakes, something that the people of the vicinity can afford to miss.

Henceforth the Dan Head & Co. bank of Kenosha is to be known as The Farmers' State bank of Kenosha. Fred W. Engle, W. S. Maxwell, Charles H. Gonnerman, William Engle and Urban J. Lewis are incorporators, and the capital stock of $41,000 is to be increased to $100,000.

J. F. Kennedy of Sheboygan county, tells the farmers that if they will cut their Canada thistles on the day the moon is full in June they will never grow again. It would at least be a good plan to cut on that day all that have not been cut down before.

While excavating on the Chandler farm, south of Lake Geneva, last week, Dominick Rush opened up an Indian mound near a spring, containing the skeleton and bows and arrows, etc., of an Indian chief.

Lafayette county has paid out up to date about $3,500 as bounty on crows and ground hogs, and the catch is growing larger day by day. The average daily payments have been about $50, but on one day last week it ran up to $71.80.

The chinch bug and the army worm are making life miserable for farmers near Spencer and whole fields are being devastated by the pests.

Farmers of Buffalo county report that they are unable to find any potato bugs this spring.

OUR POPULATION 30,460.

New Directory of C. Fred Bliss Just Issued and is a Handsome Book.

The new city directory compiled by C. Fred Bliss has just been issued and is a very handsome book typographically. In the introductory it will be found that the publisher claims it is the best directory ever offered to our citizens, both in accuracy of compilation and neatness and durability and printing and binding. There are, the publishers claim, in the alphabetical list of names 55 more pages than in the last directory, being a total of 12,193 names, and which multiplied by 2½, the sum generally used by publishers of directories, indicates an estimated population of 30,460, a gain over the estimate of 1894 of 4,250.

Mr. Bliss is to be commended upon the neatness of the book, and especially upon the manner in which names, advertisements, etc., are arranged. There is also an accurate map of the city and explanation of references attached. Then comes a general index, index of advertisements, introductory, state, federal and city officers and names of residents. Justices, school teachers, fire department, police patrol, churches, asylums, hospitals, banks, incorporated companies, secret societies, in fact societies of every character.

SUNDAY MORNING BLAZE.

Burning Paper Causes a Smudge at the Emporium.

A small blaze was discovered in the cellar of the Emporium millinery store on Main street Sunday morning. Mr. Brinkman, the proprietor was seated in the store at the time reading a paper and knew nothing of the fire until informed by a citizen. An alarm was sounded and the department promptly turned out, but the most of them ran to Wisconsin street, having received word that it was N. Diedish's house on fire. The fire was easily subdued, but the store was filled with smoke, but not enough to damage the stock any. The blaze was caused by some unknown persons setting fire to a pile of paper in the back yard and the wind blowing the paper into the cellar window and setting fire to paper and rubbish on a coal pile.

One of the largest strawberry growers from Caledonia was in the city today and stated that notwithstanding the frosts and other unfavorable conditions, the Racine county strawberry crop would be larger than ever before.

Albert Anderson and Walter Tostevin are spending a two weeks' vacation at Delavan lake.

FACTS BRIEFLY STATED.

The best stage managers of the present time are said to be men who have been actors.

If the earth's surface were level the water of the oceans would cover it to a depth of 600 feet.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

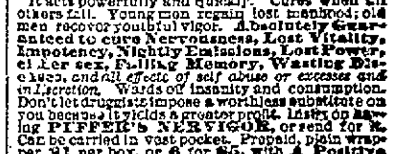
An Experience of more than 133 years in the manufacture of tobacco enables us to produce the very best article possible. Consumers of tobacco derive the benefit of this experience, and in using the celebrated

Lorillard's

are assured of the highest quality. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

It's LORILLARD'S

Sold Everywhere.



WHAT PEFFER'S NERVIGOR DID.

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Falling Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by R. T. ROBINSON and W.R. KIRKBY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

USE BARNES' INK

A. S. BARNES & CO., 56 E. 10th St., N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

WANTED--SALESMEN Local and traveling. Good pay. Permanent. Experience not necessary. Apply quick. Established over 40 years. Phoenix Nursery Co., Box 1215, Bloomington, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS ARE UNRIVALED

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Get a Glass! Quick!

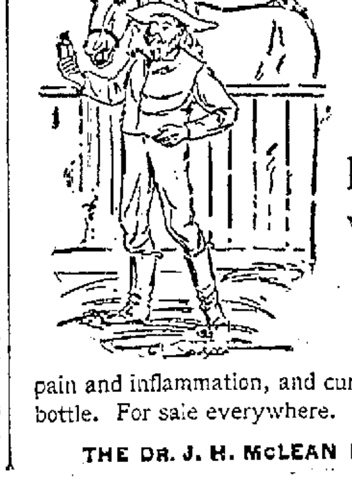
There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES' ROOTBEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUMAN OR ANIMAL



Pain from sprains, bruises, cramps, diseased or torn flesh, aches, wounds, Neuralgia, etc., can be promptly relieved and cured by using

Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

The FARMER'S REMEDY for the various diseases of domestic animals. It is easy to apply, relieves at once pain and inflammation, and cures quickly. Full directions with each bottle. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD FOR $25,000.

Racine Hardware Company Plant sold at U. S. Marshal Sale.

Bid in for the American Trust and Saving Bank of Chicago.

Surety for the Boldholders—Only one bid of $25,000 Made—A Matter of Form—Present Company to Have Control.

It was advertised that the Racine Hardware company plant at Racine Junction would be sold at United States Marshal sale at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The advertisement read that it was the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., complainant, against the Racine Hardware Manufacturing company, A. C. Frank, assignee of said Racine Hardware Manufacturing company, Stephen H. Seamans, as receiver of the Wisconsin Mutual Fire Insurance company, First National Bank of Racine, Wisconsin, W. N. Johnson, O. L. Packard Machinery company, John Allen, John H. Allen and David G. James as receiver of said Racine Hardware Manufacturing company, defendants. In equity.

The sale was in pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled cause.

In addition to the plant the sale includes all the right, title and interest to the Hardware company in the following patents:

Patent to Durant and Shupe, No. 293,727, dated Feb. 19, 1884; patent to Durant and Shupe, No. 294,454, dated March 4, 1884; patent to Durant and Kane, No. 274,742, dated March 27, 1883; patents to E. G. Durant, No. 237,259, dated Feb. 1, 1884; No. 271,320, dated Jan. 30, 1882; No. 323,301, dated July 28, 1885; No. 183,800, dated Oct. 31, 1876; and No. 248,723, dated Oct. 25, 1881.

The Racine Hardware company is one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States. The company was incorporated in 1874. A history of the rise and fall of the company is not necessary at this time. Suffice it to say that their goods are known throughout the world.

How the company gave a mortgage in 1891 of $150,000 and its foreclosure in 1893 and then the litigation and sale are well known to the people. The present sale is on the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Under the present management the company has done a fine business and increasing every day.

Sold for $25,000.

This afternoon United States Marshal Pratt, of Milwaukee, was at the Court house steps promptly at 2 o'clock. J. V. Quarles, of Milwaukee; Thomas Kane, of Chicago; L. A. Peil, A. C. Frank, W. Ingalls and others interested were present. The Marshal said that the terms of sale would be cash and that the highest bidder would be given until 4 o'clock to pay the money.

The property was first offered in parcels but there was no bids. It was then offered as a whole and J. V. Quarles bid $25,000 for the plaintiff in the case, the American Trust and Savings bank, surety for the bond-holders. This was the only bid and the property was sold, which means a clear title to the same.

The sale was simply a matter of form and the present company will continue to operate the factory. The company is composed of Thomas Kane, Franklin Head, L. A. Peil and a few minor stockholders. The capital stock is $175,000.

THE CHANGE MADE.

C. S. Henry Now Ticket and Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

C. S. Henry is now ticket and freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway at Racine station and Racine Junction. Richard Trist, who steps down and out, has been with the road for the past twenty-eight years and has made a good and faithful man for the corporation. In fact, he had become a land mark at the Racine station. That he helped to build up the large business the road enjoys here is conceded. Always polite, affable and ready to give the public information he became popular with every class of people. The traveling people will be sorry to learn that he has severed his connection with the road and will miss him greatly. Mr. Henry is well known in railroad circles and has had charge of the ticket and freight business at Racine Junction for some time. What Mr. Trist intends to do is not known, but, no doubt, he will remain in the city and engage in some lucrative business.

THEY STOLE THOUSANDS.

Clever Post Office Thieves Run Down and Arrested.

New York, June 1.—The biggest and most daring series of postoffice robberies ever perpetrated have just come to light. Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen and Harry Russell were arrested after being shadowed for months past by postoffice inspectors. Within the past year the postoffices of Scranton, Pa., Hoboken, N. J., and Springfield, Ills., have been robbed of a total of $21,000 worth of postage stamps by a gang of sneak thieves. The department has been scouring the country for evidence and spent many months following various clews which finally resulted in running down these men who are members of the gang.

JUDGE BAKER'S DECISION.

In the Suit of Attorney General Maloney Against the Pullman Car Co.

Chicago, June 1.—In the suit brought by Attorney General Maloney against the Pullman Palace Car company for the purpose of taking away the company's charter, Judge Baker handed down a decision today, favorable to the company, in all points but one. The court held that the company had a right to own Pullman buildings, buy land and to sell liquor on their cars, but had no right to own Pullman Iron and Steel stock. No judgment was entered against the company unless the company will accept the finding of the court in the matter of stock in the Iron and Steel company and will at once dispose of it.

MINISTER'S VACATION

Where Some of the Pastors Will Spend Their Vacation.

The different pastors of the city churches have gone or are getting ready to leave for their summer vacations. During the past year the Racine churches have flourished and one and all have done good work and gained in membership. Possibly no city in the state can claim more able ministers and show handsomer churches. Rev. and Mrs. Charles Nickerson are in the state of Ohio for a month or six weeks. The pulpit of the Presbyterian church will be filled by able divines during Mr. Nickersons' absence. Rev. and Mrs. Charles Percival will depart on or about June 15 for New England and be absent several weeks. Rev. C. S. Lane expects to spend his vacation in Tennessee and J. E. Farmer also expects to summer in that state. Rev. David Cheney will most likely spend his vacation in the north part of the state.

STOCK SHIPPED.

The W. J. Flood Stock Shipped to Chicago.

When the stock of W. J. Flood & Company was sold at assignee sale several months ago it was bid in by W. Wheeler, of Chicago. The stock was removed to the store adjoining the Journal Printing company on Main street, and Mr. Flood put in as agent to dispose of it. Yesterday Mr. Flood received a telegram from Mr. Wheeler in effect that he had sold the stock at that place and to ship it. Mr. Flood complied with the request and the entire stock was shipped this morning and the store was closed. It is understood that the building will be rented by the persons having the temperance saloon in hand. Mr. Flood and family will make Racine their home for some time.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. George Green and Miss Minnie McLennan of Chicago, are visiting their Racine friends.

Mrs. E. H. Pease is spending a few days in the western part of the state.

Mrs. Grace Hunter, Miss Libbie Sorenson and Rev. C. S. Lane have returned from Milwaukee, where they attended the Epworth League state convention in the Ashbury M. E. church.

The Rev. Dr. Huntley, at one time chaplain of the United States senate, is in this city. He is accompanied by Rev. S. W. Naylor of the Farwell Avenue church, Milwaukee.

A 10-pound baby boy arrived at the home of Mailcarrier and Mrs. Louis Nelson, 1701 Spring street, on May 27. Congratulations are in order.

Mrs. J. C. Schutel of Evanston, Ill., is visiting her aunt Mrs. Kearney.

Floyd Fisher has returned from Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gorton and daughter Miss Nellie Gorton will arrive home next week. They have been in England the past year.

E. Cahoon, of Freeport, Ill., is visiting his Racine friends.

Among the arrivals at Hotel Racine are J. V. Quarles of Milwaukee; H. A. Schmitz and A. H. Wells, Appleton, Wis.; J. W. Wheeler, Crookston, Minn.; W. O. Owen, Chicago.

Charles Washburn will spend Sunday at Eagle Lake.

H. M. Day, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is in the city.

ACCIDENTS.

John McClure of Kenosha county, attempted to ride a pony yesterday and the animal throw him. His arm was broken and face injured.

Frank Johnson, a former Racine boy, was run over by a train of cars at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and his left leg was cut off. As soon as he is able he will come home.

David James had his ankle sprained this afternoon by stepping upon a defective sidewalk on Main street. He was conveyed to his home in the patrol wagon.

Funeral of Mrs. Wells.

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline A. Wells took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home, No. 1127 Main street, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. The sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Percival, of the Congregational church, and the choir, composed of Misses Grace Deane and Alice Kranz and Messrs. O. Z. Olin and Charles F. Brewer sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Asleep in Jesus." The pall bearers were F. L. Norton, Henry Boswick, W. J. Hopkins, S. M. Hart, H. E. Redman and L. P. Monroe.

Boilers for Kenosha.

The S. Freeman & Sons Co. is building four boilers each one of which is 60x16, for the new bicycle factory to be erected in Kenosha.

Raleigh said that he owed all his politeness of deportment to his mother.

ALL BIDS DEFERRED.

Board of Public Works Receive Bids on Various City Work.

Contracts Are Not to be Awarded Until Tuesday Afternoon.

John O. Jones of This City, Submits the Lowest Bid For Paving Main Street and W. J. Higgie For Grading—Blackboard Bids.

The board of public works held a regular meeting this morning and opened bids for the paving and grading of South Main street and for furnishing black boards for the new high school building. Representatives from leading paving firms of Chicago were present as were also leading blackboard men from different parts of the country. Bids for paving were opened first. All were based on cedar block paving with a concrete foundation from Sixth street to Fourteenth street. The following bids were submitted, accompanied by the necessary certified check:

John O. Jones, Racine, paving per square yard, $1.40¾; curbing per lineal foot, 46 cents and 12 cents per lineal foot for resetting old accepted curbing.

P. W. Galloway, Racine, paving, $1.48½; curbing, 48½ cents; resetting, 10 cents.

Rasmussen & Johnson, Racine, paving, $1.35; curbing, 50 cents; resetting, 10 cents.

N. F. Reichert & Co., Racine, paving, $1.06¾ curbing, 44 cents; resetting, 10 cents.

W. R. Jones, paving, $1.23; curbing, 47c cents; resetting, 8 cents.

Garden City Paving & Post Co., Chicago, paving, $1.25; curbing, 45 cents; resetting, 9 cents.

Starke & Co., Racine, paving, $1.19; curbing, 58 cents; resetting, 8 cents.

J. B. Smith & Co., Chicago, paving, $1.07; curbing, 42 cents; resetting, 15 cents.

Jas. Cape & Sons, Racine, paving, $1.07; curbing, 45 cents; resetting, 14 cents.

Final action on the bids and awarding the contract was deferred until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. John O. Jones of this city, is the lowest bidder on the work.

Grading Main Street.

The following bids were received for grading Main street from Sixth to Fourteenth street: W. J. Higgie, 14½ cents per cubic yard; R. R. Birdsall, 15 cents per yard; Rasmussen & Johnson, 15 cents per yard; Jas. Cape & Sons, 18 8-10 cents per yard; N. F. Reichert & Co., 16 cents per yard. The awarding of the contract was deferred until Tuesday. Ex-Alderman Higgie is the lowest bidder.

Bids on Black Boards.

Bids on black boards for the new high school building were received from many firms. The bids were for natural slate boards and for artificial boards. The following firms presented proposals: United States School Furnishing Co., Chicago, Natural slate, 27 cents per square foot, and artificial slate, 90 cents per square yard.

Acme School Supply Co., Chicago, Natural slate, $2.65 per square yard and artificial slate, 77½ cents per square yard.

W. F. Olmstead, Chicago, artificial slate, $1.25 per square yard.

Joseph Rock, Neenah, Artificial slate, 99 cents per square yard.

E. D. Beeghly & Co., Dayton, O., natural slate, 26 cents per square foot.

Thomas Kane & Co., Chicago, natural slate, $2.50 per square yard, and artificial slate, 85 cents per square yard.

Jos. Shavor Granite & Marble Co., Milwaukee, natural slate, $2.59 per square yard.

W. J. Huston of New Brunswick, N. J., submitted a bid without a deposit, and it was not considered.

Joseph Beegly & Co., of Dayton, O., is lowest on natural slate, while the Acme School Supply Co., of Chicago, is the lowest on artificial slate board. Action was also deferred until Tuesday.

Entered a Protest.

N. F. Reichert & Company entered a protest against the paving contract being awarded to John O. Jones, claiming that Mr. Jones' bid was informal and that Reichert & Co's. bid was the lowest formal bid. There is also talk of the Main street residents entering a protest against the street being paved on account of the proposed concrete foundation.

LADIES ASSAULTED.

Two Ladies Assaulted by Ruffians Last Evening.

Two ladies, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Jonson, claim to have been assaulted by two rough men last night. They were on their way home from West Sixth street. When at the top of the hill two men were met and stopped them and extended an invitation to take a walk. The ladies endeavored to pass when one fellow grabbed Mrs. Johnson and attempted to place his hand over her mouth. The second man made a grab for Mrs. Jonson, but she eluded him and ran into the street and screamed. At the outcry the man having Mrs. Johnson dropped her and the pair ran west toward the river. It is alleged that several ladies have been insulted in this vicinity the past two months. A dose of cold lead would do these assailants good and have a tendency to stop the cowardly assaults.

In time of war France put 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany 310, Russia 210.

HE SAVED JOHNSON.

MAJOR ROSS' VOTE KEPT THE PRESIDENT FROM IMPEACHMENT.

The Story of That Famous Day In the United States Senate—The Kansas Senator's Hatred of Ben Wade Assigned as the Motive Which Controlled His Vote.

Major E. G. Ross, the "Little Senator from Kansas," played a very important part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was among the first free state men to settle in the territory of Kansas and was the editor of the first paper published in Topeka. He enlisted in a Kansas regiment and was mustered out at the close of the war as major.

When Senator Jim Lane committed suicide in 1866, Governor Crawford appointed Major Ross to fill the unexpired term, which lasted until 1871. During the impeachment proceedings Senator Ross had but little to say, and his probable vote on the impeachment articles was a source of great annoyance to the managers of the trial, and their frequent efforts to discover his "leanings" were always very unsatisfactory.

Some of the most influential men of the state were called to Washington and were charged with the task of locating his vote. They soon discovered that Senator Ross was an admirable hater of Senator Ben Wade, and that he had expressed his fears that the impeachment of President Johnson would give to Wade a strong prestige in the coming Republican national convention, and that the result of the impeachment might be the election of Wade to the presidency for at least four years instead of for the unexpired time of Johnson's term.

During a visit of these "statesmen" from Kansas to the rooms of Senator Ross only the night before the vote was to be taken it was discovered that he thought the strongest article in the impeachment was what was called the eleventh article. He half expressed the opinion that if the impeachment could win at all it would have to be on this eleventh article.

This information caused the impeachment managers to move during the morning session that the first vote be taken on that article. On this motion Senator Ross surprised all by voting in the affirmative. This was considered an encouragement to the prosecution.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, robed and properly announced, entered the senate chamber at noon and said:

"The senate of the United States is now sitting as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. The secretary will call the roll of the senate." The secretary called the first name on that roll, when the chief justice solemnly said:

"Senator Anthony, how say you; is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, guilty or not guilty as charged in this article?"

Thus were called the names, and each senator was interrogated in the same manner by the chief justice. All the members of the high court of impeachment voted as they had been listed by the canvassers on both sides until the secretary reached the name of Senator Ross. This was known by all to be the crisis. Both sides needed this vote; both hoped for it, yet both feared the result.

If Ross voted "guilty," the impeachment stood, and Ben Wade would be the acting president. Every other senator at that moment felt of how little consequence had been his own vote compared with the important results which must follow the announcement of Senator Ross. The crowds in the galleries almost stopped breathing; the occupants of the diplomatic gallery craned their necks to get but a glimpse of the little senator from Kansas, while the press gallery was a scene of great excitement, as the reporters knew this vote would decide the long and exciting contest. The name was repeated by Chief Justice Chase, and the formal question propounded with even more deliberation and greater solemnity than to the other senators.

Ross knew that Kansas was solid for impeachment. He knew that to vote against the clearly and hourly expressed wishes of his constituents meant his political death. He was young, popular and ambitious. His state was just then the center of great interests among the politicians of the country, and he clearly saw in the future great possibilities for him as a Kansas senator.

Under all these circumstances and forceful influences the friends of President Johnson could hardly dare to hope that Ross would, as brave a man as he had frequently proved himself to be, have the courage to say, "Not guilty."

The little senator from Kansas quietly arose in his seat, hurriedly glanced about the chamber, noting that he was the object of more than usual attention, and, without even noticing or appearing to realize that his answer might change the entire course of the affairs of this country, clearly but not loudly said:

"Not guilty."

Those were the words that broke that oppressive stillness. Those were the words that changed the current of political events in this nation. These were the words that closed the political career of Ben Wade and made certain the nomination of General Grant in the Chicago convention. Those were the words that gave the motive power to start that long train of political incidents embracing the Greeley movement, the stand of the famous 306, the nomination of Garfield, the Conkling-Garfield quarrel and the assassination incident.

Senator Ross was buried alive in his political grave. The man whom he had saved by that vote found no opportunity to reward him, and it was not until the first term of President Cleveland that his services were recognized and he was appointed governor of the territory of New Mexico. He served a term in this office and has since been publishing a newspaper at Deming.—Topeka Cor. New York Times.

Publicity the Greatest Moral Force.

Here is a "sentiment" which a New York newspaper proprietor sent to be read at a complimentary banquet to one of the correspondents who had been at the war in the east: Whatever the temptation, whatever the influence or pressure, whatever the government itself, whatever the consequences or personal sacrifice, never suppress news. Always tell the truth, always take the humane and moral side, always remember that right feeling is the vital spark of strong writing, and that publicity, publicity, publicity is the greatest moral factor and force in our public life.

All Is Fish, Etc.

Spacer (of Daily Kazoo)—I called to interview your husband on the—

Mrs. Blocker—He's very ill; just now he's unconscious.

Spacer—Indeed! sit right down, my good woman, and give me the facts for an "obit."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PROGRESS OF PARIS.

It Is Ancient In Years and Essentially Modern In Development.

Although some cities in Italy present more vivid and fascinating periods of examples, there is perhaps no other city in Europe where the continuity of modern civilization for at least seven centuries can be traced so fully in its visible record. From the time of Louis the Stout, A. D. 1108, Paris has been the rich and powerful metropolis of a rich and enlarging state, and from that day to this there is hardly a single decade which has not left some fragment or other of its work for our eyes.

The history of each of its great foundations, civil and ecclesiastical, would fill a volume, and indeed almost every one of them has had many volumes devoted to its gradual development or final disappearance and transformation to modern uses.

The history of the Cathedral of Notre Dame from the laying of the first stone by Pope Alexander III in the age of our Henry II and Becket down to the final "restoration" by M. Viollet le Duc and the history of all its annexes and dependences, Archeveche, Hotel Dieu, together with an exact account of all its carvings, glass, reliefs, etc., would be a history of art itself. The same would be true if one followed out the history of the foundations of St. Germain des Pres, of St. Victor, of St. Martin des Champs, of the Temple and of St. Genevieve.

Two or three of these enormous domains would together occupy a space equal to the whole area of the original site. They contained magnificent churches, halls, libraries, refectories and other buildings and down to the last century were more or less in a state of fair preservation or active existence. Of them all it seems that St. Victor, on the site of the Halle aux Vins, and the Temple, on the site of the square of that name, have entirely disappeared. But of the others interesting parts still remain. Of the 11 great abbeys and 20 minor convents which Paris still had at the revolution, none remains complete, and the great majority have left nothing but names to the new streets.—Fortnightly Review.

WILD BILL A SOLID MAN.

The Body of the Famous Desperado Turned to Stone Long Ago.

The climate of Colorado is so exceedingly dry in the greater portion of the state that ordinary objects, such as potatoes, vegetables of various sorts and even small animals, putrify when covered with sand. A considerable source of revenue to the guides and venders in the Grand canyon and other famous resorts is the sale of petrified wood and other material to tourists. Human bodies have been known to undergo the petrifying process in numerous instances.

The body of Wild Bill, the famous desperado, is today solid stone. He was buried in a sandy country near Telluride, and about four years ago his friends decided to put up a monument to his memory. They went out to his grave, which is in the open prairie, and one of the party, an old scout, was taken along to exactly locate where he was buried. The sand had shifted and blown in great heaps, as it does all though that country, and the scout had a good deal of difficulty in absolutely locating the spot. Finally he struck a mound that he said had Wild Bill under it.

Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and his hesitancy, the party decided to dig down and see whether he was right. They didn't want to put a monument over a sand heap unless it had Wild Bill under it. So they dug down. Presently the spade ran into a rock—a scarce thing in that country. They shoveled all around it and soon revealed the petrified image of Wild Bill as perfect as the day he died, with not a trace of decomposition. Even the clothes and shoes were turned to stone.

Some of the party wanted to take the body up for purposes of exhibition. But one of Bill's old pals—Shorty Jake, as he was called—remarked that the first man who tried to do so would find a bed in the hole that Bill filled. So the idea was abandoned. But if some adventurous museum man wants the greatest drawing card on earth he can find it under Wild Bill's tombstone.—Washington Post.

Catching the Dragon Fly.

"One of the greatest amusements for the children of Japan is catching the dragon fly," said Dr. W. F. Taylor of Boston, who has spent several years in Japan. "Japan is a land of children, and thousands of them literally put in several weeks every autumn in capturing dragon flies and tying kites to them for the fun of seeing them fly. Soon after the turn of the sun in the afternoon hundreds and thousands of huge dragon flies busy themselves flying over the ricefields and gardens, catching insects and gnats.

"The Japanese boys carefully saturate the end of a bamboo with tar and start out for the fun. They first hold the bamboo up to attract the unsuspecting dragons to take a rest. In a moment the boy gives the bamboo a twist and puts the tar end into so many motions that it is almost impossible for the creature to avoid it. The boys are so expert at the business that I have seen them chase a fly that had got much ahead of them and succeed in sticking the dragon fly to the reed. When once on the tar end of the pole, there is a miserable future for the captives. They are tied together and carried around in the chase. Then a string is tied to each one, and a small piece of paper, serving as a kite, which the poor flies are required to sail. They fly away, but of course soon get caught into a tree or brush and die of starvation."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

People Who Attract Animals.

I firmly believe that it is given to some few human beings to understand the feelings and instincts of animals, and I am as firmly convinced that I am one of them. If I am in a crowd of people and a dog or cat is near, it will come naturally to me without making the slightest movement. Why this is the case I cannot say unless I admit that there is developed in me another sense whose existence animals at once perceive. But there is the fact. If you don't admit my explanation, you must deny the existence of what is as evident as the light from the sun.—Sarah Bernhardt in Interview in Westminster Budget.

Scott's One Play.

Sir Walter Scott wrote one play of which even scholars know nothing. It was entitled "The House of Aspen," and although a good acting play he had such a horror of having his name associated with the stage that he would not have the play published nor permit it to be played.—Exchange.

Why He Wanted It.

"Why is Smith always singing 'Give Me the Old-Time Religion?'"

"Didn't take up any collection in those days."—Atlanta Constitution.

DEED OF A MANIAC.

Another Minneapolis Tragedy Unearthed Today.

Mrs. Martha M. Elias and Daughter Found Murdered in Their Room.

Suspicion Points to a Demented Son Who Was Recently Released From an Asylum— The Bodies Hacked with a Hatchet.

Minneapolis, June 21.—A strange murder case and suicide occurred at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Martha M. Elias and daughter Annie were found weltering in blood in their rooms on Nicollet avenue. The old lady evidently shot the girl as she slept and then emptied the revolver into herself. They were well-to do and the only apparent reason lies in the supposition that Mrs. Elias' mind was affected.

A more careful investigation of the facts surrounding the tragedy by the authorities shows beyond a question that both women were murdered. It is the belief of the officials that the deed was committed by Lorraine D. Elias, son of the murdered woman. Elias was mentally unbalanced and for a time was confined in an asylum, but was released May 1 as harmless. His grip containing money and clothing was found in the room. At the morgue it was discovered that the victims had been hacked and bruised with an instrument like a hatchet. The police are now looking for the crazy son.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

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FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

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It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

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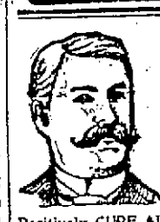
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED



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are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep them he will get them for you. Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.

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For sale by ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, and SCHULZE'S PHARMACY

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
7.25	8.17 a m
10.00 and	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
6.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.55 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.32 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.40 p m daily	
RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.	
Leave for Milwaukee.	**Arrive from Milwaukee:**
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.18 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.30 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.30 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk

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TWENTY-ONE SAVED.

Survivors of the Wrecked Pacific Mail Steamer Collima.

Picked up From a Raft by the Steamer San Juan,

Thirty-three Hours Without Food or Water—An Awful Story of Suffering Told by the Survivors—Drowned in the Cabin.

Mazlatan, Mex., June 1—The steamer San Juan arrived with 21 passengers from the wreck of the Collima. All the rescued are badly injured. They were picked up from pieces of wreckage and rafts. As they were buffeted about by the fiercest storm in 20 years they can hardly yet in their condition tell a correct story but their account is heartrending. The steamer was heavily laden and had a large deck load of lumber. The waves washed over the vessel which started the deck load, and the vessel getting in the trough of the sea was thrown on its beams end. It did not strike a reef as at first reported. With the cargo shifted the vessel would not right herself and the passengers rushed about the deck panic stricken. The gale tore the deck load of lumber from the fastenings, which whirled the heavy planks about with appalling violence. Many were killed and maimed. The officers were brave and active. Captain Taylor coolly stuck to his post throughout. As the ship pitched downward he blew three blasts of the whistle, supposedly as a signal of good-bye. Within three minutes from the time the captain blew the whistle the steamer entirely disappeared. Only one life boat was launched. It was filled with passengers immediately but capsized. Third Officer Hansen, one of the survivors, says that when the steamer foundered the boilers burst, tearing up a portion of the deck and throwing it over against a dozen men struggling in the water, drowning them all. In some manner two of the life rafts were improvised and set afloat containing a dozen persons. Those in a position to take notice of the surroundings saw many unfortunates clinging to bits of wreckage and lumber from the deck. The gale caught this wreckage from the crests of great waves and beat the struggling persons with it. There was no hope for the women and children and small chances for the men in such a storm. Many women and children must have remained in the cabin. None but the stoutest survived, the weaker ones succumbed from hour to hour.

The appearance of the steamer San Juan kept up the spirits of those ready to give up the unequal struggle. The steamer cruised through and around the wreckage for hours and those picked up were found in a radius of three miles. Five more survivors drifted ashore at Caapuayana, 60 miles south of here. They were 33 hours on the raft without food or water. Everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors.

BECOMING THICKER.

Western Union Junction Overrun with Tramps.

Pages of newspapers have been devoted to the tramp question. The main question discussed is how to rid the country of the dangerous class of citizens, but it still remains unsolved. Generally the army disappears in a measure when warm weather sets in. This is not true at present, at least in this county. They appear to be more numerous than when cold weather drives them in. Every freight train arriving brings a number in. Western Union Junction, however, is catching a larger per cent. than the city. Captain Clinton Putnam was in the city yesterday and stated that never in his life did he see so many tramps at the Junction. He counted over 50 in one day. They are a tough and vicious crowd and make the life of farmers anything but pleasant. They will stop at nothing and if refused food or assistance threaten to burn barns and it is believed that many of the buildings burned in Racine county the past year were fired by tramps.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

A List of Nuptial Knots to be Tied During the Month of Roses.

June is always considered the month of roses and properly too, but to judge from the number of marriages announced for the present month it can be classed the month of matrimony. At least eleven matrimonial events are given, among which are the following:

Miss Bessie Bull and Mr. Arthur Guilbert will be united on June 18, and it will be a brilliant event.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Alice Kranz to Mr. Henry F. Tyrrell, is stated for June 27.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Louise Snebergor to Mr. Firman Mills, June 13.

Miss Florence Williams and Mr. L. H. Fisher will be married on June 5.

Miss Clara Diehl and Mr. John Frlauf of the Union National bank, will take place on June 5.

On June 26, Miss Myrtle Baldwin and Mr. David Lonergan will be married.

The marriage of Miss Alice Madorey and Assistant Postmaster Thomas Powers is announced for June 5.

—Wire hairpins were first used in 1545 and were invented in England. Before that time the hair was held in place by little wooden skewers.

BAD SEWERS.

Blue River and Duck River Sewers in a Bad Condition.

Residents and property owners in the vicinity of Blue River sewer are again complaining bitterly. All of the filth run into this sewer is allowed to drain out at the north end. The stench is becoming almost unbearable and the people are afraid that it will breed disease. Alderman Elholm is making a strong effort to prevail upon the city council to make provisions for the extension of the sewer to the river or lake. As there is no money in the treasury to further prosecute the improvement the people will have to endure the stench for a time at least. Over at Duck creek the people are also complaining. Plans and specifications have been adopted for the extension of this sewer and everything is already except that the city must secure a strip of land to make the improvement and the owner wants a big price. The proper committee will make an investigation in a few days and no doubt the work will be pushed.

CITY BREVITIES.

On Tuesday evening, June 4, Hon. Lon J. Beauchamp, the prince of temperance orators, will commence a series of lectures in Racine, remaining here for one week. It will be remembered that Mr. Beauchamp delivered a series of lectures here last year, and everyone who heard him will be pleased to know that he is to visit us again. These lectures will be free to all, and it is hoped that a large audience will greet him. The place where these lectures are to be given will be announced later.

The deputy game warden is keeping a sharp lookout for violators of the fish and game laws.

The paving on Fourth street, stopped by the board of public works a few days ago, will be resumed on Monday morning. The contractor has agreed to take up what was laid and put it down right. There was some talk about the grade being wrong, but the engineer says it is right.

The three large plates of glass broken last week were promptly replaced for S. G. Augustine, Y. M. C. A. and H. I. Hanson by L. D. Miller & Co., who had them insured.

The A. Jonas Roofing company has been rewarded the contract for placing a roof on the Holm Bros. now building and also the Raber overall factory.

Robert Bell is showing the veterans a photograph of himself, taken in 1861 when he was a young man and about to go to the front. He appears in uniform and no one would ever recognize it as the genial captain of today.

The young ladies of the St. Joseph church are arranging for a grand dramatic entertainment and concert to be given at the North Side Turner hall in the near future. The programme will be a very attractive one. Watch these columns for more particulars.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company that appeared at Belle City Opera house Wednesday afternoon and evening was poorly patronized and lost money.

Schulte's full band will render an excellent concert programme at the Deutchen Schultzen Post's picnic at Lincoln park next Sunday.

Sprinkling contractors are kept busy nowadays.

This weather causes a satisfactory smile to adorn the face of the ice dealer.

Yesterday afternoon the wind shifted to all points of the compass in less than an hour. Many superstitious people believed that it was a bad sign and a cyclone or heavy wind storm was impending. Such however, proved not to be the case.

The weather for the month of May was peculiar in many respects. The temperature ranged within a radius of 70 degrees and during the fore and middle part of the month it was extremely cold while yesterday people could not find a cool place.

The 6:35 passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad struck a team of horses at Waukegan, Ill., last evening. Both horses were killed and the wagon carried 100 feet. The driver was thrown quite a distance but escaped serious injury.

The officers of the Dania society have tendered an invitation to the Sixth ward scholars to repeat their entertainment in Dania hall. At the time the entertainment was given at the High school a large number could not gain admittance. Principle Smith will most likely accept the kind offer and name a date for the entertainment soon.

The scow William Finch arrived in port with a cargo of shingles for Kelley, Weeks & Co.

Mrs. John Roberts placed a number of choice flowers upon the grave of her mother at Mound cemetery on Thursday. For a few moments she left the spot and when she returned the flowers were gone, some miscreant having stolen them.

MUSICAL-LITERARY CLUB.

Present a Chopin Programme at the Home of Miss Bates.

Last evening the members of the Racine Musical-Literary club held their last meeting of the year at the home of Miss Hattie Bates on Lake avenue. An excellent programme was presented and it was one of the most enjoyable evenings of the series. Those who took part were the Misses Bates, Merrick, Dutton, Beck, Alshuler, Kranz, Peat, and Messrs. Moore, Happ and Rogers.

THE WHIPPING POST.

WHAT IT WAS IN DELAWARE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

In Those Days It Had a Record and a Reputation—Respectable Offenders Could Not Escape It—Instances Related by an Old Time Native.

"It is really too bad, the discredit that has fallen on the whipping post," said an old time native of Delaware. "There was a time when it had a record and a reputation; when people of quality were recognized by it, and it stood not only as the stern and unbending dispenser of justice by the aid of the man who handled the lash, but gave distinction to that man as the purveyor of punishment to many of his fellow citizens who otherwise, owing to wide difference in station, he never could have hoped to meet without taking off his hat and standing aside until they had passed by. This may seem strange to any one who never lived in Delaware in the good old days and when folks were folks, but I remember when some of the Blue Hen's most respectable chickens were put in the pen known as the pillory and made to explate their offenses against law and morality by a forced embrace of the whipping post. These offenses were worth while. They were, if not the outcome of genius, at least the result of talent that the common mold of transgressors could not be capable of. Then the whipping post was an adjunct of justice that it was pleasant to contemplate.

"See what the whipping post used to be: I remember having seen men who, after being whipped, were by law compelled to wear the letter F (felon) over the backs of their coats as long as they remained within the boundaries of the state.

"In the old time, when Delaware was more rigid in her righteousness than she is today, it was held by those who made and those who administered the laws that dishonesty was much more heinous when engaged in by those placed by social position above want and amid respectable surroundings than when indulged in by those tempted by necessity and evil companionship. Consequently when a prominent citizen was caught stealing or forging his punishment was made heavier and more severe than that meted out to rogues of either of the classes contemptuously known as poor whites or free niggers.

"Toward the close of the last century an eminent and well beloved gentleman of Kent county, a public benefactor distinguished for piety, fell from his high estate. He was a magistrate and noted for wisdom and excellence of judgment. On one occasion there were brought before him in his official capacity some counterfeiters who had been arrested for passing bad money, a large amount of which was found on their persons. The magistrate, as was his duty, took possession of the counterfeit stuff to destroy it, as was the law. The rogues were committed for trial and were subsequently pilloried and whipped. Years afterward the neighborhood was flooded with bogus money. Where it came from was long a puzzle to the authorities who had undertaken to trace its origin, but when its source was at last discovered the discovery fell like a thunderbolt on the community. The responsibility for the prevalence of the counterfeit money was traced to the very magistrate who had committed the culprits for counterfeiting some years before. The discovery was made that, instead of destroying the large amount of spurious money he had confiscated for that ostensible purpose, he had kept it, and biding his time had himself put it in circulation in the county for his financial benefit. But he was so popular and well beloved by his fellow citizens that every effort was made to deliver him from the consequences of his offense, but without avail. He was whipped most severely in the jailyard at Dover, and the officer who inflicted the punishment was so apprehensive that he might be accused by some one of partiality for a rich and respected criminal that he cut so deeply into this man's flesh with his lash that the blood ran off the end of it and down over his own hands, while the back of the offender was a sight that filled every onlooker with horror.

"It is almost within this generation that a conspicuous and very able politician, a citizen of Wilmington, ran for congress in his district and came within less than half a dozen votes of being elected. He spent in his canvass more money than he could afford. In order to tide over the temporary embarrassment to which this expenditure had brought him he forged the indorsement of a near relative of his, who was a leading Wilmington doctor, to a note and had the note discounted at one of the local banks, intending to take it up before it came to maturity and thus escape the consequences of his act. Unfortunately for him, the teller of the bank knew that this man and the relative whose name was on the note as its indorser had not been on speaking terms for a long time, and he wondered much at the reconciliation this indorsement indicated had taken place between the two men, and meeting the doctor one day his curiosity got the better of him, and he accosted him.

"'Doctor,' said he 'I am glad to see that you and John have made up your quarrel. Your indorsement of his note will help him out.'

"'My indorsement!' said the doctor. 'I have not indorsed for him nor made up with him.'

"The bank teller reported this at the bank, and the maker of the note was charged with forgery. His relative, the doctor, eagerly and willingly came forward and assured the bank that he would make the indorsement good, so that the unfortunate forger might not be exposed and prosecuted, but political enemies of the man were among the directors of the bank, and they insisted that the law should take its course. The culprit was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to be publicly whipped. The sentence would have been carried out but for the fact that the wife of the citizen had been a schoolmate and an intimate friend of the wife of the then governor of Delaware. She went to her and appealed to her to use her influence with the governor to pardon her husband, and the wife's appeal moved the governor, who pardoned the man and saved him from the disgrace of the whipping post."—New York Sun.

Not Spending Money For Nothing.

"John," whispered Mrs. Billus at the play, "somebody behind me is making ill natured remarks about my high bonnet. Shall I take it off?"

"Not on your life, Maria" answered Mr. Billus, with a ferocious grin. "That bonnet cost me $28.50, and I want you to get the full worth of the money."—Chicago Tribune.

Elephants annoyed by flies have often been known to break off a branch and use it as a fan.

AMONG THE WAVING CORN.

Down in the fields the tasseled corn
Flutters its ribbons green,
That cast a tangled web about
Of shifting shade and sheen.

The timid cornflower doffs its hood
And shows its azure eyes,
That open on this wondrous world
In tremulous surprise.

Off somewhere in adjacent woods
A little brooklet trills
Of purple shades and leafy bowers
Among the distant hills.

The bold and flaunting poppy holds
Its crimson goblet high
To tempt with sweet and drowsy wines
The bee and butterfly.

—Claudia Tharin in Good Housekeeping.

THE COST OF OLD BOOKS.

The Prices Vary According to the Quality of the Dealer's Patrons.

The book hunter soon finds out that the prices for rare old tomes vary in ratio to the quality or wealth of a dealer's patrons. This is as true of the bookshops of San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans or Boston as it is of New York, the leading old book mart of the country. If you go into the stylish book stores of any of these cities, you will have to pay 25 or 50 per cent more for a book than if you went to the inconsequential dealers in out of the way places—in cellars or in tumble down shops.

Another point in book prices is the high prices charged for one sort of books and the cheapness of others. On the 5 and 10 cent counters will be found beautifully bound religious works and volumes of novels, worn and cheap editions of popular novels and technical works too ancient to be of any special service at this time. It is an unusual thing to find a bargain on any of these cheap counters. The dealers are exceedingly careful on that score. Albeit, every once in awhile a dealer gets caught napping, and the book hunter picks up a tome of great value.

It may be said that religious works sell at the cheapest prices, dramatic works, memoirs and annals of the stage at the highest. Works on sport average up with the drama. Audubon's works are always held at high figures. Frank Forrester's works, now out of print, are hard to pick up, and the few found on sale go at fancy figures.

The high prices for sporting works are owing to two causes. Works of this character are rarely issued except in limited editions and are well printed and bound. Dramatic and sporting works seldom go into second editions, so when an edition is exhausted the purchaser must go to the old book store. These works got up in the style of "Booth's Letters" and "Jefferson's Autobiography"—both exquisitely illustrated by The Century—are not thrown away when read, like most novels are, but are preserved for reference. Hence when a copy gets into secondhand book stores the figure asked is often greater than the publisher's price.—New York Advertiser.

An Annual Joke.

Professor Josiah P. Cooke, well known head of the chemistry department at Harvard, had his one little joke which he perpetrated on the freshman class every year with great good humor.

At the first lecture each year when the 200 or 300 freshmen were gathered before him in the big amphitheater in Boylston hall Professor Cooke would bring out a small bottle containing an innocent looking white liquid. At a certain stage in the lecture, after he had touched upon the tremendously destructive qualities of certain chemicals, the old gentleman would pick up the vial and hold it out in his trembling fingers before the view of the whole class.

"Gentlemen," he would say in a voice full of tremors and quavers, "gentlemen, this bottle contains a terrible explosive. If it should drop from my hands to the floor"—and here his fingers would tremble alarmingly—"you would be all blown into atoms."

Invariably this speech, combined with the pathetic trembling of the old man's fingers, would cause a commotion in the room, and half a dozen of the more timid freshmen on the front row would jump and flee precipitately. Professor Cooke would turn and look at the fleeing students, and then, with a broad, genial and knowing smile to the rest of the class, which would smile back at him, he would carefully lay the vial back in its little case, ready to be used at the next annual joke.

Distributing Correct Time.

The revenue of the Western Union Telegraph company for furnishing the time of day to this country amounted last year to about $1,500,000. The company has a telegraph desk in the naval observatory in Washington. Four minutes before noon the wires of the system all over the United States are cleared of business, and the instant the sun passes the seventy-fifth meridian electricity carries the news to every city.

The time ball falls in New York at noon, in Chicago at 11 a. m., in Omaha at 10 a. m. and in San Francisco at 9 a. m. In all the large cities business houses, banks and offices are supplied with electric clocks that respond obediently to the daily mandate. They rent for $15 a year, and in New York alone over 8,000 have been put up.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Uncomfortable Comfort.

Mrs. Waynpp—I sympathize with you deeply. It must be very painful to lose a fortune.

Mrs. Illuck—It's terrible! When we were rich, we used nothing but the most exquisite antique furniture, but it's all gone, every piece.

"The new furniture which you have here looks very comfortable."

"That's the trouble. It is so comfortable that I am continually reminded of the awful fact that it is not antique."—New York Weekly.

Not Implacable.

Cook (on the day after her arrival)—Please, mum, I'm a bit fiery at times, and when I'm fiery I'm apt to be a bit rough spoken. But you needn't let that put you about. With a little present you can allus bring me round again.—New York Observer.

At Sadowa 402,000 men were opposed, of whom 33,000 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. This was 8 per cent, a far smaller figure than in any leading battle of the Napoleonic wars.

The tortilla, or Mexican corn cake, is of an antiquity so great as not to be recorded. The stones for grinding the corn have been found in the most ancient ruins.

Moliere, at the age of 40, married an actress aged 17, who soon ran away from him.

DOING BUSINESS IN SIBERIA.

An Enterprising Yankee Who Has Lived For Many Years Abroad.

The story of Enoch Emery's life in Siberia is full of interest to the whole world. It is of peculiar interest to the people of the cape, as he is a native of the county. He went from Yarmouth a boy. His ambition led him to the generally uninviting country of Siberia, the land of suffering, the dumping ground of Russia's convicts.

Mr. Emery has now resided in Russia for 37 years, where he has established an extensive general merchandise business, with headquarters at Moscow. He has made 11 tours of the world, always via Siberia, and naturally has had many thrilling experiences while traveling through this country. While en route from Nijni-Novgorod to Vladivostok he has changed his horses as many as 500 times.

He has become greatly interested in the construction of the railroad across Siberia, which he describes as one of the greatest projects undertaken. The road, he says, will probably be completed about 1898 and will result in the rapid development of the Siberian territory. The line, when completed, will be 6,700 miles in length. Its starting point is Cheliabinsk, on the western extremity of Siberia, where it connects with an English system of railways running to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow. About 25,000 men, mostly exiled convicts, are being employed in the construction of the road, which is entirely under the supervision of a government commission, of which the czarowitz is president, and will of course be operated under the direction of the government when completed.

Since Mr. Emery went to Russia from this country he has accumulated a large fortune. His stories of wild sledge rides by night over the ice and snow and of the tigers of the Obi and Amur are in the highest degree interesting. He met George Kennan the first time he went to Russia and has ever since maintained a close acquaintanceship. Although he is a Cape Cod Yankee, from his long residence in Siberia he has become throughly Russianized. He has a Slavonic accent and dresses after the style of the Russian. He is a tall, spare, distinguished looking gentleman, with flowing beard, parted in the middle. Mr. Emery's life and experience are a striking example of what the adventurous ardor of an American can accomplish in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. He says that he has lived so long in Russia that he at times almost doubts his identity with the little Yankee boy who left his New England home so many years ago.—Provincetown Beacon.

A POINT IN EVOLUTION.

The Furrow Under the Nose a Remarkable Character of the Face.

Below the nose runs a furrow parting the upper lip. In the faces of babies and children this furrow is very noticeable. From the evolutionist's point of view it is one of the most remarkable characters of the face. It tends to become obsolete in old age, and it is not seen among the Catarhine monkeys. Among the Platyrhines it is but feebly developed, but in Lemurs it is in a more pronounced state. There is a depressed septum, to which the two side pieces are joined. The upper lip, in fact, is nearly split in two, but held together in a depressed piece of flesh. In the Marsupialia and Rodentia the lip is practically in two pieces, and each piece is capable of being moved separately. This is the "harelip," and its method of use may well be noticed in a hare or a rabbit when eating.

The furrow, therefore, in the child's lip points to this—that our ancestors possessed not a single upper lip, as we do now, but two upper lips, one beneath each nostril, both capable of independent movement. In the course of time these two lips have, owing to the nonrequirement of independent movement, grown together to form the single lip we now possess, but the line of junction is not perfect, and so the furrow results, and sometimes there is a distinct scar down the middle of the furrow.

The posesssion of the furrowed upper lip by children is one of the strongest pieces of evidence against the descent of man from any Catarhine and in favor of his descent from Platyrhines, or from Lemurs through the intervention of Platyrhinelike ancestors, of which there are no exact living representatives.—Nineteenth Century.

Utterly Annihilated.

He (feebly)—And have you come at last? Oh, darling, how I—

She (frigidly)—Sir-r-r! I hawve come to say far-r-r-o-well—

"What? Don't speak it, darling. In my enfeebled condition"—

"It is spoken."

"Nay, recall it! Think of my brilliant play, my suffering, my sole aim of pleasing you"—

"Never-r-r!"

"Oh, it cannot be! Has some rival turned your head, my poor"—

"To be plain, sir, Mr. Twistem came out of the game with one ear gone, one eye knocked out and both legs broken. Anybody would know he had been in the game. You appeal to my admiration and love with only a broken leg. People might readily believe you had only been run over by a dray. Goodby, sir-r-r, forever!"

And thus it was.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Oldest Willow In England.

The oldest and largest willow tree in England is standing in Haverholm park, Lincolnshire. At one foot from the ground it measures 27 feet and 4 inches in circumference; at four feet from the ground, 20 feet 5 inches and at seven feet (measured around the protuberances at the base of the first set of large limbs), 23½ feet. The spread of the limbs is 80 feet on one side and 56 feet on the other. The tree is of the Huntingdon species, and on that account is low topped and scraggy, being scarcely 50 feet in height. It is perfectly sound in both trunk and branches and is known to be over 1,000 years old.—St. Louis Republic.

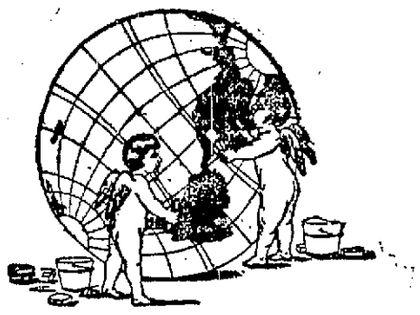
Equal to Malmsey.

The water in which parsnips have been boiled, passed through a sieve, with 3 pounds of loaf sugar and half an ounce of crude tartar to a gallon, then fermented at 75 degrees with some yeast for four days, then tunned, is equal to Malmsey after a few months.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A story is told by a fashionable London hairdresser of a lady customer who pays half a guinea a bottle for her hair dye and drives up to his door in her carriage with the empty bottles, for which he pays a penny each.

Matanzas inlet, Florida, was named by Menendez to commemorate his victory over Ribout. The word means "massacre."

SANTA CLAUS SOAP



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Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

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Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 305 Sixth street.

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Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hill, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 830 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hess, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 509 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

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Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

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Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 614 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co. The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, P., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Heizel, D., 318 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max H., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

The Elkins . . .
JEWELRY and MUSIC STORE
437 Main Street.

WATCHES. DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CANES, CUTLERY, At Greatly REDUCED PRICES.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS, ESTEY PIANOS ORGANS, SCHAFF BROS. PIANOS, DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. THE ABOVE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF Dr. Webster, A Graduate Optician Who Will Correctly Fit SPECTACLES. Consultation Free Satisfaction Guaranteed Prices Reasonable.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

COUNTY NEWS.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, June 4.

Miss Clara Dawson, who has been sick for some weeks past, is now on the gain.

Edwin Adland comes out with a brand new buggy. It will undoubtedly make some "young miss" smile.

Lando Jasperson, who has had a severe attack of sickness, is now able to be about.

Mrs. Julia Peterson of Baldwin, Wis., having visited her parents and friends at this place, returned to her home.

We were pleased to hear of the success our crack shot, Johannes Johnson, made in Milwaukee last week, taking all the prizes, amounting to $100, shooting 40 straight. About a year ago Mr. Johnson captured a gold cup valued at over $800.

It is not often that we have such extreme changes in the weather as we have experienced this spring. The crops that have suffered most by the severe frost are corn and flax. Some corn has been planted over again. Fields that were frozen down two or three times, while growing again, look spindly and sick. Flax in low and unprotected locations froze to the ground and will not grow again. The only remedy is either reseeding or putting Hungarian grass seed on the land. Oats, barley and grass seem to recover and the promise now for a crop is good. Pastures look well. The freezing of the early potatoes will compel us to eat old ones a couple of weeks longer. Fruits and berries in exposed places are badly damaged but we hope that some of the enemies of the trees and bushes have fared the same. It is an open secret that the farmers now "work" out their road tax and the roads show it.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, June 4.

Dr. G. F. Newell and wife of Burlington, are spending a few weeks at the home of their son, Dr. H. B. Newell.

Captain J. F. Rice and Theodore Reil of Burlington, were callers in this village on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Chas. Moe and daughter, Mrs. J. R. Hulbert, returned home Thursday after spending a week visiting relatives in Chicago.

Ed Mealys' smiling face was seen in our village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlin Harden of Clinton, were visiting among relatives in this village last week.

Our village school closed on Friday last. On Saturday evening the pupils gave an entertainment in the M. E. church for the purpose of raising funds to start a school library. It was a complete success.

Miss Josie Lluck of Milwaukee, is a gest of Miss Nellie Wheatley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas spent Sunday in the village.

Mrs. E. M. Groat is on the sick list.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, June 4.

Commencement exercises will be held at Rochester academy, June 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. Rev. E. D. Eaton of Beloit college, will be present and deliver the commencement address.

Rev. Porter occupied the pulpit at the English Settlement on the 26th ult.

Alfred Harris, who is visiting at Dover, was in our village last week.

Mr. Frost, who has been on the sick list, is on the gain.

The funeral of Geo. Hardie, who died suddenly at his home in the town of Dover, on the 26th ult., was held from the Congregational church on Thursday at 10 o'clock, Rev. Porter officiating. His remains were interred in the Rochester cemetery.

Mrs. Abram Jackson of Chicago, is a guest of Mrs. Codman and family.

Mrs. Beaty of Dover, spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. H. Wood.

Judge Belden of Racine, is in our village.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, June 4.

The past week of extremely warm weather is putting life and activity into all growing crops, especially Canada thistles and quackgrass. In spite of the unfavorable weather lately for the corn crop most of the farmers have got a good stand and will be found busily cultivating it at present.

The changeable weather is very hard on humanity particularly the old folks.

Mr. Thos. Haselton is very sick and fears are entertained for his recovery. Also Dr. Robert Moyle, who is so low that he sent for his sons, Robert and Thomas of Coon Rapids, Ia., who came down to see him last week.

The annual Sunday school picnic of the Yorkville Sabbath school will be held June, 13th, at the most beautiful picnic grounds in the county, Lily Grove lake. The Waterford brass band of thirteen pieces will be procured.

Rev. S. C. Robinson left Monday for Dakota, where he goes to visit his relatives for a few weeks.

The Epworth league will hold an ice cream social at George Ball's, Thursday evening, June 6.

SALEM.

Salem, June 4, 1895.

Everyone is wishing for rain in this vicinity. The vegetation that escaped the frosts is in danger of being dried up.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Helms, Wednesday afternoon.

Geo. Phillips went to Hebron Wednesday evening, returning Friday morning.

Mrs. Walter Stewart spent Monday in Kenosha.

Mrs. Lovine Palmatier and daughter went to Harvard Sunday after remaining a few days with Mr. Baily and family.

A number of our worthy citizens are going to attend the Woodmen picnic at Madison Thursday.

John Bacon, wife and child started Saturday morning for their home in Montana.

Children's exercises at the M. E. church Sunday, June 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schlax went to Kenosha Saturday, returning home Sunday.

Howard Johnson came home Friday from Fond du Lac on a visit.

Sauto Watkins came home from Chicago Sunday and went back Monday.

Lou Burch came home Wednesday evening from River View while and here was taken sick with the measles, so was unable to resume teaching.

Dan Burch of River View, came Sunday to visit his brother Lou and went back Monday morning.

Mrs. Frank Struck spent Saturday and Sunday in Bristol.

A. Bailey went to Chicago Saturday to remain a few days with his son Eugene and family.

A number of the young people spent Sunday at Paddock's lake.

Charles Burgess and family entertained his brother and sister of Somers the first of the week.

Sadie Bacon spent Saturday in Kenosha.

Mrs. Esther Pease spent Tuesday in Kenosha.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont., June 4.

Mr. Robertson, the Yorkville minister, aches in the school house at this place every other Sunday. He will be here again next Sunday.

George Wallis of Yorkville, is assisting in the factory here.

Will Hardy of Leadville, who was called here by the sudden death of his father, will remain for a few weeks to visit old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kippers of Prospect visited relatives at the factory over Sunday.

Mr. Alfred Harris of E. San Gabriel, Cal., who has been visiting his many friends here for a few weeks will soon return by way of St. Paul.

Some from here will take advantage of the cheap rates to Madison on the 6th of this month.

A Modern Woodmen camp will be organized at Kansasville on Monday evening.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., June 4.

The schools in both school districts No. 3 and 4, attended the Decoration exercises at the Grove. John Larin taking the school in District No. 3, in the Island bus, and James Bennett clerk in District No. 6, taking his school. All report having a good time, Hon. Mr. Bass of Milwaukee, delivering the address. The scholars in District No. 3 contributed a nice lot of flowers for decoration.

J. Z. Collier was in the village and vicinity yesterday in the interest of the Racine Journal.

There is a marked difference in the roads since Larin and Bennett have been using the new road grader in their respective districts.

Billie Harry had a big sale of milch cows last Saturday at the farm of James Cox adjoining the village. Billie had a good lot of cows, which sold from $25 to $40.

Mrs. Worrel of Chicago, was in the village and attended Sabbath school last Sabbath.

Mrs. White of Milwaukee, is visiting her sisters, Miss Hattie Thompson and Mrs. Jane Cross. She intends to stop here and at her brothers', Chas. Thompson at the Grove, until after the Old Settlers' reunion on the 20th.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, June 4.

A large concourse of people followed the remains of our esteemed friend and neighbor, Mrs. Ferdinand Rinke, to their last resting place in St. Ludwig's cemetery last Monday. Deceased was a lady of many noble characteristics, a true christian, kind and generous, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and indeed her lovable and tender disposition had won for her the respect and love of all whose good fortune it was to know her. She leaves a husband and eight children, and a large number of relatives and friends to morn her loss. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

The A. C. F. of Raymond, will give an entertainment and social at the F. W. B. church on Friday evening, June 14. Exceptionally fine musical talent has been secured for the occasion. An interesting feature of the evening will be the debate: "Are the mental capacities of the sexes equal?" Suitable refreshments will be served in the church parlors, and we feel entirely safe in predicting a good time for all who attend. Do not forget the date, Friday, June 14.

SOMERS.

Somers, June 4.

Rev. Wm. Eetzer, a former pastor of the Somers M. E. church, called on friends last week.

Chas. Coonley of Iowa, spent a short time in Somers last week, his former home.

The horn fly has made its appearance among our herds, which is earlier than usual.

Grasshoppers have started on the war path again in Pike woods and there is some fear that they will do considerable damage this season.

Oliver Miller has closed his school on the lake shore and will now take a vacation, after which he will attend school at Whitewater.

L. Cook has returned from Mt. Clemons, Mich., considerably improved in health.

Messrs. James Spence, W. E. Bain and John L. Mahood took a trip to Chicago last week.

Ted Wooten of Downers Grove, Ills., was in town today looking for sheep and lambs.

On Friday evening, June 14, the young people of the M. E. church will give a festival on the beautiful lawn adjacent to the residence of Frank Thompson. All are invited.

Remember the concert on Friday evening of this week will be given by Prof. J. G. Mitchell and his class. A good programme has been prepared.

The continued dry weather of the past two weeks is having a bad effect on grain and the change in color in many fields is very noticeable. Corn appreciates the warm weather and a shower would do much good.

Clinton Hitler was badly hurt the other afternoon while watching a game of base ball. The batter made a strike at the ball, at the same time letting go of his bat. It struck the ground and flying up struck the unfortunate boy over the right eye, making an ugly gash. He was at once taken to the office of Dr. P. O. Stonebraker, who found it necessary to put in five stitches.

The people of this place are feeling pretty good at present, as they will in the near future enjoy the benefits to be derived from a telephone line. That our village has been in need of one for years has been apparent to all and while we are almost hemmed in by other lines yet no connection has been made. Your correspondent has it straight from a reliable source and from a person who is in a position to know that a line will be run from Western Union Junction to Somers and will be in working order in two weeks. The fact is a stock company has been formed by four enterprising gentlemen well known in the vicinity of Somers and Western Union Junction as well as in the surrounding towns. Connection will then be had with the large towns and no pains will be spared to make it a first class line. It is probable that lines will be extended to other points wherever it is deemed advisable to do so. The officers of the company are as follows: President, C. A. Brown; vice president, Dr. P. O. Stonebraker; secretary and treasurer, Frank Eingsweiler; manager, Eugene Gillet, all of whom reside in the vicinity of the Junction with the exception of Dr. Stonebraker, who resides at Somers. The Somers office will be at the doctor's residence.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, June 4.

Mrs. St. North and son Webster of Rochester, Wis., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fell.

Arthur Devlin visited Chicago Monday.

Rev. Sharpe of Bristol, was a welcome caller in Woodworth Monday.

A sewing bee was held at Mrs. Hains Friday afternoon. Mrs. Hains is still in very poor health. She expects to go to Chicago this week to be treated. Her many friends hope she will return much improved.

KENOSHA.

Kenosha, June 4.

Work on the site of the new bicycle factory is being rapidly pushed forward. The erection of the buildings will be commenced this week.

Thomas Moder and Miss Therese Boskenbagen and Mr. Robert M. Holderness and Miss Emma Martison were united in marriage on the 25th ult.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage and reception of Miss Lucy Yule, daughter of Ald. John T. Yule of this city, and Mr. Wells H. Moses of Denver, Colo., at the Congregational church, in this city, June 6, at 6 p. m. Reception at Central Music hall. Also for the marriage of Miss Caroline Pettit of this city, and Mr. Harry Sheffield Griswold of Chicago, at St. Matthew's church in this city, June 11, at 8 p. m. Reception at residence of the brides' mother.

Kemper hall will this year celebrate its 25th anniversary, and every effort is being made to have the exercises appropriate. A number of invitations to the townspeople have been issued for the commencement exercises and the laying of the class stone. After this a luncheon will be served to the alumnae and old students. This is intended to take the place of the alumnae dinner and to give an opportunity for a meeting of all the graduates and old students of the institution.

The name of the banking firm which for 20 years has done business under the name of Dan Head & Co., will be known as The Farmers State bank of Kenosha.

Papers of incorporation have already been filed by Fred W. Engel, W. S. Maxwell, E. G. Hazelton, Charles H. Gonnermann, William Engel and Urban J. Lewis. The capital stock is placed at $41,000 and is subject to increase to $500,000. The corporation is to be for 100 years, dying June 1, 1995. There is no change whatever in the management or no transfer of stock among stockholders. The business will be conducted as heretofore and under the same officials.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., June 4.

Mrs. Will Hood is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Rowlett of Chicago.

A large delegation came up from Chicago on Saturday night to witness the performance of the drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," by the Franksville Dramatic company.

A large bus load of children came out from Racine on last Thursday to spend the day at the home of their friend, Miss Carrie Adams. When near Franksville the wheels of the bus collapsed, spilling the occupants promiscuously. One of the girls had her shoulder dislocated. Dr. Boone reduced the fracture and removed the girl to her home. Aside from this no other serious injuries were reported.

The Franksville Dramatic club presented their drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," to a large and appreciative audience on last Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the exhorbitant prices charged for scenery, paint, etc., the company came out whole with a few cents left in the treasury. The play was repeated at North Cape on Tuesday evening.

John Albright has purchased the old blacksmith shop of Geo. Greene and has moved it to the village, and will open for business in a few days.

INTENSE SUFFERING.

From Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

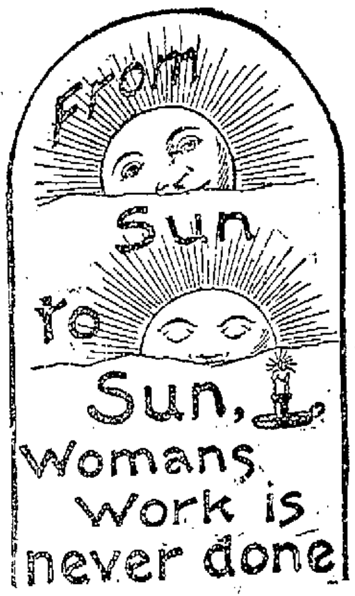
I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a 50 cent package of Stuarts' Dyspepsia tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach however slight or severe.

Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets are made by the Stuart company, of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.



It is a constant round of care and toil from which there is no escape. How essential, then, are health and strength, and yet with how many women these are altogether lacking. They are tired all day and unable to sleep at night. In this condition the system will soon break down.

Restore the Strength,

overcome that tired feeling, build up the system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late. This great medicine is exactly what overworked women need. It makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, gives strength to the nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mch8tfsatkwkly

The Franskville, Thompsonville and Smith district schools will hold a grand union picnic in Burns Rork's grove on June 14.

It will be amusing to note the position Mr. Cleveland will be obliged to assume if he poses before the monometallists and bimetallists for renomination. If he bows to both, he will, while bowing low to one party present a most ungraceful and suggestive attitude to the other.

THE MARKETS.

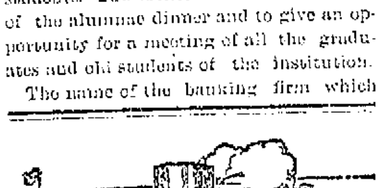
Chicago Close.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. June 5.	Closing. June 4.
Wheat—					
July	75⅞	77½	75⅝	77¼	77
Sept	77	78⅜	77	78⅛	78
Corn—					
July	50¼	51⅜	50⅛	51¼	51
Sept	51¼	52⅝	51⅛	52½	51⅞
Oats—					
July	29⅜	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	29⅝
Sept	29	29½	29	29½	29⅜
Pork—					
July	12 15	12 50	12 35	12 47	12 52
Sept	12 70	12 75	12 62	12 75	12 80
Lard—					
July	6 62	6 62	6 57	6 60	6 65
Sept	6 82	6 82	6 77	6 80	6 85
Ribs—					
July	6 25	6 27	6 22	6 25	6 30
Sept	6 45	6 47	6 40	6 45	6 50

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrup & Fildes.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. June 5.	Closing. June 4.
Am. Cot. Oil	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	28
Am. Tobacco	113⅞	114	113½	113¾	114
Am. Sugar	117¾	118⅛	117⅝	117¾	118¼
Atchison	6¾	6¾	6	6¼	7⅛
C. B. & Q.	81⅝	81⅞	81	81½	81½
C. M. & St. P.	66⅝	66¾	65⅞	66¼	67¼
C. & N. W.	98⅝	98⅝	97½	98	99¼
C. R. I. & Pacific	69	69	68⅛	68⅛	68¾
Can. Southern	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅛	54¼
Ches. & Ohio	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22¼
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	100¼	100⅝	99½	99⅝	100⅝
Chicago Gas	74	74⅝	74	74⅛	74⅞
Del. & Lack.	161	162	160½	160½	161
Del. & Hudson	129¼	129¼	128¼	128¾	129¼
D. & C. F. Co.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	20⅛
Gen. Electric	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35½	36¾
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	146½
L. & N.	57⅛	57½	57¼	57⅛	58
Mo. Pac.	28¼	28½	27⅞	28	28⅝
M. K. & T. pfd.	31⅞	32	31¾	32	32
Manhattan	113¼	114	113	113⅝	113¾
N. Y. Cent.				102¾	102⅛
Nat. Lead	35¼	36¼	35½	35¼	36
Northern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	19⅛
Union Pacific	13½	13½	13¼	13⅛	13½
Nat. Cordage	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
U. S. Leather	21½	21½	21	21	21⅛
U. S. Leather pfd.	94½	94½	93⅛	93¼	94⅛
Wabash	19⅛	19⅛	19	19¼	19⅜
Western Union	92½	92½	92⅛	92⅞	92½



SMALL BUT EFFECTIVE,

Was the little Monitor that met the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. So too are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, effective in conquering the enemy—disease. When you take a pill it's an important point to have them small—provided they have equal strength and efficacy. You find what you want in these little liver pills of Dr. Pierce. They're put up in a better way, and they *act* in a better way, than the huge old-fashioned pills. What you want when you're "all out of sorts"—grumpy, thick-headed and take a gloomy view of life, is these Pellets to clear up your system and start your liver into healthful action. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, are prevented, relieved, and cured. Put up in sealed glass vials, and always fresh and reliable.

JAMES WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq., of *Georgetown, Ky.*, says: "My wife thinks your little 'Pellets' are the greatest pills out."

BANKRUPT SALE

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES.

The stock of E. Judd & Co. having been taken possession of by Selz Schwab & Co. on a chattel mortgage, the inventory having been taken, the stock must now be sold as rapidly as possible until every dollar's worth is sold. It is useless to attempt to give prices, the

STOCK MUST BE SOLD

Whether it brings 5c cents on the dollar or 100 cents on the dollar.

Almost every dollar's worth of the stock is New, Clean, Good

REMEMBER

THIS STORE IS NOW OPEN.

YOU ARE INVITED.

SELZ SCHWAB & CO.,

Mortgagees.

G. D. FELLOWS, Manager.

300 SIXTH ST.

HANLEY BROS. Company

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

STAR TRADES

—IN—

Staple Goods

AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

1 Gallon Can Fancy Tomatoes	22c
1 Gallon Can Fancy Peaches	28c
1 Gallon Can Fancy Apricots	28c
3-lb. Can Fancy Egg Plums	10c
2-lb. Can Standard Corn	6c
3-lb. Can Standard Tomatoes	7c
3-lb. Can Baked Beans	12½c
1-lb. Can Alaska Salmon	10c
2-lb. Can Blackberries	5c
3-lb. Can Peaches	9c
3-lb. Can Apricots	10c
2-lb. Can Pineapples	10c
1-lb. Can Fancy French Peas	18c
1-lb. Can Fancy French Mushrooms	25c
Richardson's Deviled Ham, per can	25c
Eagle Condensed Milk	17c
8-oz. Bottles Mixed Pickles	5c
12-oz. Bottles Mixed Pickles	10c
Burnham Clam Bouillon, per bottle	37½c
Burnham's Clams, 2-lb. can, per can	18c
Burnham's Clam Juice, 2-lb. can, per can.	10c
Good Muscatel Raisins, per lb.	4c
Good Cleaned Currants, per lb.	5c
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb.	9c
Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, per lb.	6½c
Sugar Cured Bacon, per lb.	9c
Dried Beef, per lb.	12½c
Fancy Wisconsin Dairy and Creamery Butter, per lb. from	17c to 20c
California Cherries, per box	65c
Florida Pineapples, per doz	$1.00 to $1.40
California Oranges, per doz., from	10c to 25c
Fancy Minnesota Patent Flour, per sack	$2.25
Granulated Sugar, per 100-lb. sack	$4.75
No. 1 Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb.	20c
Fancy Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb.	25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.	6c
Soda Crackers, per lb.	5c
Graham Crackers, per lb.	6c
Sweet Crackers, per lb.	6c
Jumbles, per lb.	9c
Molasses Cakes, per lb.	7c
Sugar Cake, per lb.	7c

Above goods 1c per lb. less in boxes of about 20 lbs. or assorted boxes.

20-lb. Pail Jelly, each	50c
30-lb. Pail Jelly, each	65c
Medium Pickles, per gallon	22c
Gherkin Pickles, per gallon	35c
Olives, per gallon	60c
Spanish Relish, per gallon	40c
Shumacher's Arena, in 25-lb. bags	75c
Shumacher's Corn Meal, in 25-lb. bags	50c
Pure Sugar Syrup, per gallon	35c
New Orleans Molasses, per gallon	35c to 60c

A full line of fancy goods for picnic or fishing parties, consisting of fancy crackers and cookies, jams, jellies, canned meats, game, etc., at very low rates.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 23.

COLE IS A BAD MAN.

Charles Cole Assaults His Mother-in-law and Breaks Her Jaw.

Came Here to Kill the Whole Elby Family.

Wanted in Other Places For Crime—Officers Have an Exciting Time Capturing Him— Several Shots Fired.

Charles Cole, a colored man, and one of the most desperate and dangerous characters in the Northwest, occupies a cell at the county jail. He is charged with assaulting and attempting to kill Mrs. Elby, his mother-in-law, of Fifteenth street, on Wednesday evening.

Cole is a hustler. Several years ago he came to Racine and married Miss Elby. Their matrimonial life was not of the happiest kind. Cole first distinguished himself in Racine by running amuck on the North Side of the river on Sunday afternoon, armed with a razor. He terrorized the residents of the whole street and assailed several parties and hundreds

Fled For Their Lives.

He tackled James Smith. The gentleman ran into a yard, secured a club and laid the wild man out and he was lodged in jail after a hard fight. He served several months for the offense. After that he went to work and behaved himself quite well, but often the police were called to take him in hand on complaint of his wife.

Last November he left Racine and went to Mason City, Ia., and worked about horses. Three weeks ago he arrived here and has been working for Alfred Williams. He did not live with his wife, but boarded with a family on Villa street and his wife stayed with her mother most of the time.

Cole made his brags about the city that he had come to Racine for the sole purpose of killing his wife and the whole Elby family. Wednesday night he went to the Elby home. Words ensued between him and Mrs. Elby. In his pocket he carried a revolver and razor. The confab waxed warm. He cut her over the eye with a razor, knocked her down and fractured her jaw, jumped upon and caved in her breast and came near killing her. Then he turned upon a younger daughter and struck and bruised her in a cowardly manner and her face is swollen and eye closed. His wife escaped injury by running out of the place to a neighbor's or hiding somewhere.

Cole left the place, swearing that he would kill his wife on sight. A warrant was issued for his arrest and the officers searched after him most of the night. At 4 o'clock Thursday morning Sheriff Pugh Under Sheriff Rein, Policeman Frank Bassinger, Williams and Vogel, started out

And Saw Cole

Coming east on Fifteenth street. As he saw the officers coming he turned and walked east. Officer Bassinger was on his bicycle and started after the man and came up to him at the corner of Grand avenue and Fifteenth streets. Cole ran across the street, scaled a fence and proceeded to cut across lots. Sheriff Pugh and Ed Rein were close after him and the other three officers ran around on Center street to head him off.

The negro was a good sprinter and understood how to scale fences. The officers yelled for him to stop, but he refused and then they commenced

Firing Their Revolvers

Into the air and six shots were fired. Citizens commenced to raise the windows of their homes and rush forth to ascertain the cause of such an unusual disturbance at such an early hour.

Cole took refuge in a barn and the officers surrounded the building. Officer Bassinger and Ed Rein entered as did the sheriff and others. It was discovered that Cole was up in the loft. Bassinger climbed up and found the man crouching behind two doors. The policeman covered the man with his revolver and commanded him to hold up his hands.

With an Oath

Cole refused and told him to shoot. At this juncture Sheriff Pugh and Under Sheriff Rein reached the loft and Mr. Rein also covered the desperate negro with his gun while Sheriff Pugh yanked him from behind the doors.

Cole made no resistance and marched with the officers to a patrol box. The wagon was called and he was taken to jail. No weapons were found in his pockets and it is supposed that he threw them away as he ran.

Dr. Garlock attended Mrs. Elby and reports that her condition is serious.

Cole has little to say except that his mother-in-law interfered with his business.

The Old Jewish Colony in China.

It is quite possible that the conclusion of peace between China and Japan may be the means, in the near future, of enabling some clearer light to be thrown on the Jewish colony in China.

In Great Britain there are 1,047 women to 1,000 men

THE McLAREN CASE.

Judge Hastings, of Green Bay, Files a Decision.

Judge Hastings, of Green Bay, has filed an opinion in the case of the County of Racine against the bondsmen of James McLaren, ex-clerk of the Circuit court. He sustains the demurrers of the defendants and holds that suits should have been commenced by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Racine county. This does not go into the merits of the case and District Attorney Nelson will immediately commence action in accordance with the decision of Judge Hastings.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry F. Tyrrell and Miss Alice Kranz will be united in marriage on June 27.

Judge F. M. Fish is home from his Northern fishing trip.

County Treasurer Peter Myers is at Kenosha attending the funeral of his brother-in-law.

The Social whist club was entertained by P. A. Herzog last night.

Mr. Mathias Schmitz, of 327 Wisconsin street, leaves tomorrow for Bremen, Germany, for a six weeks' excursion. He will leave New York June 4th on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser William II. Mrs. Schmitz will accompany her husband as far as Chicago.

Wednesday evening the ladies of the T. P. A. tendered a pleasant reception and card party at the Hotel Racine. Although the night was warm and sultry there were a goodly number present and one of the most enjoyable evenings of the year was passed. The lower east veranda of the hotel was illuminated with electricity and cards were played in the open air, a refreshing breeze from the lake making it delightful. The playing was very spirited and at the close the first prizes were awarded to Mrs. Rosenthal and Mr. Cecil of Chicago, and the consolation prizes went to Miss Alice Kranz and James Hendrie. Refreshments were served in the dining room annex. Several addresses were made, among those speaking being H. F. Tyrrell, J. F. Johnson, A. H. Tyrrell and others. President George Miller was the master of ceremonies.

Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Perritt, gave a delightful whist party yesterday afternoon, at her Main street home. The interior of the residence was decorated and it was one of the leading social events of the season. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. John Dickson and the second to Mrs. Charles Collins. Delicious refreshments were served during the afternoon. Those present were Mesdames Frank Kelley, J. Dickson, C. Snyder, F. Fish, F. McAnnany, F. Billings, J. Falvey, P. Korst, E. B. Belden, C. Dietrich, A. Showman, Cahoon, Clancy, Trux, Hurlbut, Robinson, Elliott, Humphrey, Rogers, Wackerhagen, and Misses Shedd, Morrison, Whitford, Hambright, Evans, Davies, Conroe, Dempsey, Scribner.

Thomas Hardy is at Aurora, Ills., on business.

Dr. Hutchinson and wife of New Haven, Conn., are in the city spending a few days with his brother, William Hutchinson. The doctor has just been at St. Louis attending the session of the Royal Arcanum. He was formerly a well know physician of the town of Raymond.

John Bowen and family of Chicago, spent Memorial day in the city. John is one of Racine county's most honored soldiers.

Miss Mary A. Van Vliet departed for Chicago yesterday morning, where she takes a position as nurse in the Cook county hospital.

Hon. H. A. Cooper delivered the Memorial day address at Janesville. He was given a royal reception by the citizens of that place.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Bree of Douglas avenue, a son.

Mrs. Charles J. Budd of New York city, and Mr. and Mrs. James Lunt of Omaha, Neb., arrived in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Blake, assisted by Mrs. B. B. Blake and Mrs. L. J. Elliott, received yesterday afternoon and evening. Mrs. C. M. Hambright and Miss Hambright very charmingly presided at the refreshment tables.

Ben Cape is spending a few days at Delevan Lake.

W. O. Stone of Green Bay, was in the city yesterday.

Thomas Barden of Chicago, spend Memorial day in our city.

R. H. Clark of Port Washington, is registered at the Hotel Racine.

Fish Nets Seized.

Several of the fishermen at this port have been violating the State law by setting their nets too close to the harbor piers and nets too small. This morning a number of the nets were missing and reported to the police as having been stolen. The fact is the nets were confiscated by order of the State game warden. It will cost the owners $50 to recover the nets.

For the last eighty-three years the Church of England has been spending $45,000 a week upon her schools.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

Memorial Day Appropriately Observed in Racine.

Graves of the Dead Soldiers Strewn With Garlands.

Services Held at the First Baptist Church— Remarks by James R. Doolittle and an Eloquent Address by A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee.

Thirty-four years have elapsed since the grand review of the union armies at Washington previous to the disbandment. The ravages of the war have nearly disappeared; peace has brooded over the land; the swords are rusting in their scabbards and the musket is no longer a weapon of defense. Many of those who left their homes in the full strength of manhood, and there were hundreds of Racine boys among them, found graves beneath the sunny skies of the south; today the grass is green above the soil hallowed with heroes blood, the magnolia blossoms sweetly scent the air. Though their graves are scattered through many states, and the flight of the years has caused the wounds occasioned by their loss to heal, they are not, nor never will be forgotten by a grateful people. It is a fitting as well as a beautiful custom to assemble and deck the graves of those who are buried in the cemeteries with the first flowers of spring time. The debt we owe to them and their surviving comrades never can be paid, but their memory can be kept green by participating in the ceremonies of Memorial day. And as we consider the purpose for which the day is set apart, we grow more and more inclined to keep it as sacred as if it were the Lord's day. Each year the Grand Army of the Republic anticipate this day by perfecting arrangements for strewing the graves of their fallen comrades with the choicest flowers and preparing a fitting memorial service.

The Day.

Memorial day was more generally observed in Racine than in previous years. The morning dawned with cloudy sky and sultry atmosphere which foreboded rain, but this did not deter hundreds of people from coming forth to pay tribute to the dead. Members of Governor Harvey post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of the Woman's Relief corps had made every arrangement to decorate the graves and hold services. The ladies had been busy preparing garlands for the graves at the store of J. C. Brooker, brought in by school children and friends of the dead heroes who are sleeping the sleep that knows no waking at the home of the dead.

The beautiful monument located upon the Monument square and erected in memory of Racine's dead soldiers, by the citizens of the Belle City, was decorated with evergreens and potted plants early in the day. A detail of the post and Woman's Relief corps repaired to the cemeteries at 10 o'clock with several wagon loads of flowers and quietly decorated the graves of nearly 300 dead and it was noticed that American flags had already been planted at the head of each grave. It was also noticed that a detail of Company F., W. N. G., were also at the cemetery placing flowers on the dead members of that company and some 1,500 people were assembled and witnessed the simple ceremony. They were also there for the purpose of strewing flowers on the last resting place of their dead and Mound cemetery never presented a more beautiful appearance.

Monument Service.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the post and Woman's Relief corps formed in line at the post hall and marched to the monument. A few moments after Company F., W. N. G., appeared and the dedicatory ceremonies were performed by Commander Fisher. The procession moved to the First Baptist church. The military opened ranks and the post and ladies filed into the edifice and the advertised services were held.

At the Church.

The altar and organ loft were decorated with flags and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln was conspicuous in the center. On the platform were A. G. Weissert, ex-commander of the G. A. R. of the United States; Commander Fisher of Governor Harvey post, and Rev. David Cheney of the Baptist church. Judge James R. Doolittle was observed in the audience and was called to the platform.

The services opened with a selection, "To Thee, Oh Country," by a quartette composed of Miss Aileen Price, Mrs. Spear and Messrs. George Bolton and O. Z. Olin.

Commander Fisher stepped forward and briefly addressed the audience. He said:

Friends:—As commander of this post I welcome you in the name of comrades to this public service. To us this is the Memorial day of stalwart bravery, of patriotic heroism, of national faith. It is the freedom day of a race emancipated from bondage and of a nation redeemed from iniquity. It is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of our brave and our beloved, the grand army of immortals; and that memory makes precious to us the badge of the G. A. R., which we wear upon our breasts. May we join so reverently in the ceremonies, that what we call Memorial day may be to our dead their day of coronation.

Rev. David Cheney followed with an impressive prayer and the quartette sang "The Vacant Chair" in a touching manner.

Judge James R. Doolittle was called upon and made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and thanked the soldiers for their service in the war. When the judge spoke of having come to Racine for the purpose of decorating the grave of his oldest son who had died that his country might live, he was visibly affected.

Mr. Weisser's Address.

A. G. Weissert was introduced and delivered an eloquent address. He prefaced his remarks with facts pertaining to the preparations made before the war and 600,000 men were called to the front and under adverse circumstances. Continuing he said in substance: The comrades whose graves you strew with flowers today had but one object in view—to serve honestly the cause of their country. They did not take arms from choice but solely in defense of an endangered country. They demanded the complete success of the principles which make its foundation, and which, by the war were placed in jeopardy — their determination was, with all loyal citizens, that the republic be preserved united and unimpaired. Their aim was higher than the emoluments or praises of men, and no gain or honors could induce them to make a speculation of patriotism. No selfish spirit, no love of adventure, inclined the soldier of thought to enter on wars' cruel career, but patriotism—pure and sober—emanating from the heart. Patriotism, which infuses itself into the whole man, and prompted them to cheerfully hasten to obey the calls of duty, to face frowning batteries and brave the brunt of battle. Their highest aim was that which bears traces of a design extending beyond limited or momentary good, and with generous forgetfulness of self, they face the greatest dangers in the cause of humanity.

The men composing the union army were intelligent and comprehended the cause in which they served. They knew the history of the country, what brought on the war, what it cost to establish the government, and what they and posterity would lose by its overthrow. They were the most efficient army in the field ever seen. They could build a railroad, construct a bridge, operate a locomotive, steamboat or telegraph line, as well as to dig a trench, plan a fort, fight a battle, force a march, or organize an offensive or defensive campaign.

And now after many years we are asked, what did these, your comrades, our husbands, your sons, accomplish. What return was had from so much suffering—the great expenditure of treasure, and the loss of so many lives. I look over this broad land of ours, where everything is teeming in prosperity, where men are happy in the "enjoyment of life and liberty," and when I think that within the boundaries of this country there is not an individual wrongfully deprived of his liberty, when I see that our vast domain is rapidly being occupied by thousands of liberty loving people, who who are yearly flocking to our shores; when I see everything prospering and the nation respected throughout the world, I am inclined to believe that their questions are fully answered.

Our country has gathered under its protection the most cosmopolitan community in the world. They come from every land and clime—from the country of Lafayette, from sunny Italy, from the banks of the Shannon, the Clyde, and the Rhine—all find here a home. Though of different races, and clinging lovingly and tenderly to the memories of the land of their birth, their family traditions, they take a just and honest pride in the progress and glories of the fatherland, loyalty to these sentiments does not interfere with their duties as American citizens. It is the universal toleration and generous sympathy extended by all classes toward each other, in which lies one of the causes of our strength as a nation.

We are strangers to the inharmonious relations which constantly perplex the people of the old world. True, many of those who seek homes among us, coming from countries whose form of government is so different from ours, and who retain many of the ideas nurtured in those countries, which are to some extent at variance with those "to the manor born," that it sometimes looks as if they might impose their foreign ideas upon us, instead of themselves becoming Americanized. It should never be forgotten that those who wish to enjoy the blessings which our free institutions give, must submit to the authority which protects them. The foreign element does not always harmonize with us, yet the reason for leaving their homes beyond the seas to seek refuge with us is the same as that which impelled our forefather to come hither and establish this Union.

We are living in an age of progress—the spirit of which is universal freedom—political and religious, and since the close of the late war, the influence of liberal ideas has spread more rapidly than before over the entire world, but all mankind should know that this country will, under no circumstances, tolerate the elements of the commune. Let these be extirpated by at all times rigidly enforcing the laws of the land; and if there be any who cannot or do not desire to live under our form of government and comply with its laws—there is no statute which prevents him or them from leaving and returning whence they came.

This country does not and will not tolerate anarchism and should not permit the teaching of it. Such heresies cannot live with Republican principles as taught by our fathers and defended by our comrades.

True patriotism seeks the good of the nation at any cost. Our country can only live so long as the people love it. Patriotism preserves the government in time of peril, by causing the citizen who holds it in his heart, to abandon home and friends, ease, comfort and safety, to endure every hardship, and face every danger necessary to its defense; if need be he will die in defense of the flag which represents his country's honor and glory. Patriotism does not depend upon, or spring from reason or logic. It is far above either of these. It is a sentiment. It is an inspiration from God.

Under this inspiration that mighty host was mustered against treason, and went out to battle for our common country. They made the grandest sacrifice man can make, and displayed the highest type of devotion.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The Roman mothers were accustomed to take their sons to the Pantheon and train them for civic duty and daring courage in the service of their country, in the presence of the busts of Cato, Scipio, Fabius, Maximus and other heroes of that ancient republic. Let us, my friends, teach our children loyalty, patriotism, duty to country, as we on each recurring Memorial day strew flowers on the graves of our heroes, and tell the story of the war for the preservation of this Union.

Our country's defenders, who are they? There are others beside him who takes his life in his hand and goes out to battle.

The mother who teaches the child at her knee to obey the commandments; the teachers in our institutions of learning, however humble they may be, who conscientiously discharge their duties as instructors of those entrusted to their charge; and it is about time that we have patriotic school teachers; the citizen who finds time to attend the primaries, every man should have an interest in politics, and every good citizen has; he is a defender of our country, who on election day exercises honestly his franchise in the interest of good government; who votes for the man best qualified for office; is the man who acts in accordance with his convictions, and who raises his voice and deposits his ballot in favor of improving the condition of his countrymen, and for a higher standard of citizenship; who opposes all efforts that tend to destroy or neutralize patriotic sentiment should be, the great principle which underlies our entire educational system, which should be maintained, primarily, for training in good citizenship the children of all classes who claim to be American citizens; and finally he is a defender of our country who believes in his country right of wrong.

In teaching patriotism, I do not wish to be understood as meaning the cultivation of a war spirit, but a sentiment of lofty thought that should broaden into the best civilization.

Today, you gather for the purpose of strewing flowers on the graves of our soldier dead, and by so doing you commemorate their deeds of valor and heroism in a great cause, in which they freely gave their lives that the nation might live. As you engage in these ceremonies let no one think that this is done for the purpose of reviving the sectional animosities of the past, let everthing of that nature be forgotten; neither let us exult in the triumph of victory. In these sacred observances you renew your devotion to your country.

Those who fought on so many battlefields during the war of the rebellion were brave men—their heroism was worthy of a better cause; they fought long and well. We remember the past only as evidence of American valor and fidelity. No man could be brought to face such storms of shot and shell as were poured upon the southern soldier, unless they believed their cause was just—but they were wrong, forever wrong, and, as the right must ever prevail, they were vanquished.

With the close of the war all bitterness and hatred was at an end, and unlike the Carthaginians who swore eternal hatred to Rome, you swore anew with our defeated brother to uphold the constitution and the laws.

You took the south by the hand and aided it in developing its industries, and making it, as it should be, part of our common country, the proudest and the grandest the sun ever shone upon.

No individual within the confines of the country, with a patriotic heart pulsating in his bosom can do less than honor the fidelity and patriotism of our fallen comrades, as Shiloh, the Peninsula, Vicksburg, Antietam, Corinth, Gettysburg, Nashville and hundreds of other battles of the rebellion on land and seas will attest. As the battles of Arathon and Thermopylae served to inspire the Grecian youth to deeds of devotion, so will, also, these serve to inspire the American youth of subsequent generations to similar deeds.

Washington said: "The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

By this injunction you are to be as local and more national in your thoughts, to study more the general interests, instead of local or individual interests.

The politician too often attempts to improve on that name, and when he presents a candidate for some political office, from which he, perhaps, wishes to benefit he refers to him as an Irish-American; and, on foreign holidays he seeks to hoist on some conspicuous building, the Irish, British, or some other alien flag, for the purpose of making political capital for himself.

These flags are all well enough, and are deservedly honored where they belong, but they do not belong, and do not look well in this country. It is decidedly bad taste constantly to flaunt such foreign emblems before Americans for political effect, and officials throughout the land deserve credit for putting an end to this un-American practice.

The foreigner who comes to us with the honest purpose of becoming a citizen, and who complies with the requirements of the laws, is an American as much "as though to the manor born." His flag should be the "stars and stripes" and there must be "none more lovely." It was good enough in continental days, for the founders of the republic. It was the flag carried victoriously at Lundy's Lane, on Lake Erie and at New Orleans. It was the flag of Perry, of Paul Jones, of Decatur, of Lawrence and Jackson.

It was the flag our forces triumphantly followed at Palo Alto, Monetry, Buena Vista, Churubusco and every other field of battle in Mexico.

It was your flag, comrades, from Bull Run to Appomattox. With it you stormed the heights of Lookout mountain and displayed the greatest heroism in its defense far above the clouds; with its inspiration you charged frowning artillery at Vicksburg, Fredericksburg and scores of other battles, and repulsed the enemy on the bloody hills of Gettysburg and Antietam. In its lead you marched from "Atlanta to the sea." In lead you through the deadly Wilderness, and with it you charged the enemy's strongest lines. You followed it in defeat and in victory, you saw it fall, but it rose again grander than before in the fiercest battle.

It was the flag of Washington, Stark and Putnam of Scott and Taylor, of Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Meade, Logan, Sheridan, Farragut, Thomas, McPherson, and the grand army of heroes who led freedom's hosts from 1861 to 1865.

It was the flag of Lincoln, and of our comrades who made glorious and fell in our holy cause, on land and sea. It was the flag of every loyal man and woman throughout our country during that mighty struggle for right and righteousness. It is the flag of the nation. It recalls the past, it is the hope of the future, and no other flag should be permitted to float in this free land. Its greatest beauty is in what it symbolizes: "Liberty, equal rights, national unity." All hail the stars and stripes.

Finally. The noblest mission of every true American is to guard the palladium of citizenship—the ballot. This must come through the education of the masses in the fundamental principles of our country. At the fireside, in the church, in the schools, the arena of political debate our country must be held above parties, above dogmas, above everything, except the eternal interests of each individual.

The idea of Montesquieu that "Republics are possible only in countries of small limits," we have long since exploded.

The very vastness of our domain, while it imparts to all a feeling of national pride, brings to every thoughtful mind, one of tremendous responsibility. To preserve this a compact nation, in one vast expanse of latitude and longitude, is a problem the like of which was never before submitted to a republic for solution.

Let me, then impress upon you, over the graves of our heroic dead, that as they gave life for the nation, we must dedicate ourselves to patriotism, to morals, and intelligence. So only can we make our beloved country a refuge for the oppressed of the world, and a model for all mankind to imitate.

Our comrades died, but their country lives. They have not perished. The memory of their deeds in the interests of mankind will go down to posterity as a monument to patriotism, more enduring than shaft of marble or granite column. Their names may be forgotten—but their heroism never. Their deeds engraven on the tablets of our memory, with an indelibleness which the flight of years not the sorrows of time can efface. Their memory is forever enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen.

"The marble-wrought statue may sink to decay,
The monument fall where it towered sublime,
The columns to ruins slow crumble away,
But their deeds will outlast the trophies of time."

The choir sang "America," the benediction was pronounced and the services came to a close.

FROM GAIETY TO SORROW.

Kenosha Man Expires While His Daughter Is Being Wedded.

Kenosha, Wis., May 29.—Gaiety was turned into mourning at the residence of Capt. Albert Borkenhagen, a well-known old resident here, this morning. At 8:45 o'clock Miss Theresa, the captain's eldest daughter, left the house with a number of merry companions to be joined in wedlock to Thomas Moder, at the Lutheran church. Fifteen minutes later the young bride entered the house with her husband only to learn that during their absence Capt. Borkenhagen had dropped dead in his bedroom. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his sudden demise. Mr. Borkenhagen owned the Fred Eagle, the first fishing tug in this place. He was 55 years of age and well known among fishermen and mariners.

KIPLING WAS A TRAMP.

Interesting California Experience of the Famous Novelist.

Rudyard Kipling once found himself "dead broke" and in southern California. He fell in with a ragged pedestrian. Misery loves company, and Kipling associated himself with the stranger. They planned together and finally determined to tramp to San Francisco, where Kipling had resources.

They started on foot to travel the 200 miles, slept in barns or in the open fields beneath a friendly hedge. They murmured indistinct Spanish at greasers' doors, seeking a crust of bread. They pilfered from friendly fruit trees, they did without all the luxuries of life and some of the supposed necessities. Their one luxury was scenery.

The twain had no especially thrilling adventures. On one occasion the ancient tramp, who had scarcely said a dozen words, fell into a hole filled with mud and water. Kipling watched him for a few minutes and then pulled him out, and the victim said, "Thank you," which was a long speech for him. His fragments of trousers were hopelessly ionled, and to Kipling's astonishment he took them off. Kipling's emotion became amazement, mixed with admiration, when he saw his companion clad in a sound pair, which he had worn concealed. This afforded Kipling ground for reflection. Had the other inherited that second pair of trousers? No. Certain qualities in their appearance forbade ascribing to them great antiquity. Had he stolen them? Dismal thought! What if he, Kipling, should be robbed?

Once Kipling complained that he was having a great deal of trouble with his feet. His sententious companion replied: "You would have a great deal more trouble without them."

Finally the tramps reached San Francisco. Kipling hailed it as his Mecca. His companion, however, led him to the harbor and together they boarded a yacht. Kipling was mystified until, by and by, an idea dawned upon him. His eccentric companion was the owner of the yacht!—New York Herald.

BLASTS FROM THE RAM'S HORN.

Nothing can kill an enemy entirely dead but love.

The best thing for us is what God sees to be good.

God is not a respecter of persons, but he is of character.

The ship that has to sail among rocks needs a good pilot.

Only love can make a fire hot enough to burn an enemy to death.

The devil does most for the true christian when he does his worst.

A policeman stops being an optimist when he puts on his uniform coat.

NOW FOR THE FOURTH

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Business Men's Rooms.

Preliminary Steps Were Taken for a Mammoth Celebration.

Various Committees Were Appointed and Work Will Begin Immediately—An Invitation Will be Extended to Ex-President Harrison.

We will celebrate on the Fourth of July. This fact is a foregone conclusion. The determination on the part of Racine's patriotic citizens to keep the nation's holiday in an appropriate manner, is unanimous. It is of great importance that the memories of the event of many years ago be impressed upon the minds of the rising generation. A celebration that promises to be the grandest in the annals of the city or entire state is proposed, and with leading citizens at the helm it will become more pronounced than anticipated with the unanimous assistance of the community at large. Wednesday evening preliminary steps were taken for the coming celebration. Pursuant to a call the Business Men's rooms were thronged with an enthusiastic gathering, who had assembled to lend their aid in the work.

Thomas M. Kearney called the meeting to order and stated its objects. R. T. Robinson was selected as chairman, H. L. Pugh secretary, and P. H. Claney as treasurer. Upon motion of ex-Mayor Jackson I. Case it was unanimously carried that we celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. After a short preliminary talk, Mr. Kearney moved that committees be appointed. The motion prevailed and the chair announced the following committees:

Music—F. K. Bull, chairman; H. J. Rogers, H. A. Cooper.

Fireworks—F. J. Miller, chairman; F. K. Bull, Chas. Freeman, J. M. Driver, P. W. Galloway, E. Gillen.

Speakers—T. M. Kearney, chairman; Wallace Ingalls, P. B. Nelson, C. C. Gittings, J. I. Case.

Press—C. W. Seanlan, chairman; H. L. Pugh, E. C. Deane, John McFarlane, Ham Utley, D. F. Griswold, John Bullock, Edw. Jensen.

Soliciting—E. W. Northorp, chairman; A. Simonson, C. M. Dietrich Jos. Schroeder, Wm. M. Lewis, W. Palmer, Andrew Dietrich, Arthur Pugh, Edw. Clancy, John Wagner, Frank Carey, H. J. Smith, G. N. Fratt, M. D. Morris, R. B. Lang.

Transportation—P. H. Clancy, chairman; C. G. Thompson, C. S. Henry.

Parade—W. B. Dutton, chairman; Jackson I. Case, H. M. Wallis, L. J. Elliott, Geo. Bowen, John Bagnell, S. Armstrong, Chas. Strong, Henry Blake, Henry Wratten, H. M. Binney, John Armstrong, Chas. Driver, M. Colbert, N. F. Reichert, Geo. Zirbes, M. Zirbes, J. C. Wagner, F. A. Carey, Wm. Bauman, Jr., Marshall Forrest, B. B. Blake, A. Hilker, Andrew Hansen, K. W. Jensen, Mat Myrup, F. C. Myrup, M. Peterson, Petersen White, Conrad Fox.

Decoration—Jos. Schroeder, chairman; F. J. Miller, E. W. Northrop, C. M. Dietrich, C. Palmer.

Special Invitations to Societies—Andrew Simonson.

The chairman urged the various committees to get to work at once, as it was the intention to double the celebration of a year ago. In this way thousands of people from the surrounding country would be drawn here and it would result in incalculable benefit to the city.

The committee on speakers will make strenuous efforts to secure ex-President Benjamin Harrison to deliver the oration of the day. If they are unsuccessful, a speaker of national reputation will be secured.

It is the intention to have a grand display of fireworks from the end of the south harbor pier, so that they can be readily seen from both sides of the river.

Each chairman is expected to notify the members of his respective committee and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next at the Business Men's rooms.

A Kenosha Case.

R. H. Burr, of Kenosha, was up before Court Commissioner J. T. Wentworth yesterday. He is charged by Ralph Bird with having used the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, that of obtaining money under false pretenses. He wrote letters to various parties offering them positions if they would write him and send stamps. The positions were never obtained. The prisoner admitted that he had been arrested in California on the same charge but not convicted. The Commissioner held him to the District court in bonds of $250 which he furnished.

A Chinese proverb says: "Let every man sweep the snow from his own doors, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles."

The reduction in England's debt last year was £8,535,000.

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

All the Necessary Blanks and Instructions Received By the County Clerk.

The census of Racine city and county is to be taken this year. County Clerk John Dixon has received all of the necessary blanks and the work will soon be commenced. The following section explains what must be done:

Sec. 3. Section 994, chapter 45, of the revised statutes of 1878 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 994. The town clerks of the several towns, and the clerks of the several cities and villages, under the direction of the county clerks, are authorized and required to take the enumeration of the inhabitants, collect the statistics, enroll the militia, and enumerate all those who served as soldiers or sailors in the United States army or navy in the late war, then residing in their respective towns, cities and villages; and in case there be no organized town, or there be no such clerk in any district comprising the whole or a part of any county, the county clerk shall appoint one or more assistants, who shall have power to perform the service required of town clerks by this chapter; and all the said clerks are authorized to appoint such assistants as they may find necessary for the performance of the duties required by this chapter."

There is considerable speculation as to what the census of Racine will figure up at. Some claim that according to the new directory which is about to be distributed it will reach 27,500. Possibly 26,000 is a more fair estimate.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

He May Deliver the Fourth of July Oration in Racine This Year.

The next meeting of the Racine Business Men's association will be what is termed a "hummer." Initial steps will be taken for a grand Fourth of July celebration. President Kearney says that it is intended to make the celebration of the national day this year one not to be excelled in this state. At the meeting committees will be appointed to commence arranging the programme. An invitation will be extended to the ex-President of the United States Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, Ind., to deliver the address. There is every reason to believe that the great statesman will accept the invitation. Possibly a committee will go to Indianapolis and call upon Mr. Harrison in person.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Alexander Bastam, Milwaukee, street-sprinkler; Charles S. Brown, Lake Mills, combined churn and butter-worker; Charles S. Brown, Lake Mills, combined churn and butter-worker; Edwin Cartwright, Milwaukee, drop-shears; Edwin T. Cass, Whitewater, violin; John Elbein, Milwaukee, safety-carriers for lanterns; Peter Gagnon and W. F. Ahearn, Two Rivers, lifting gill-nets; John A. Koelsch, Milwaukee, neck-yoke; Olof P. Olson, Oshkosh, combined manure loader and excavator; Erastus R. Winter, Milwaukee, marine-engine governor; Franz Zehntner, South Kaukauna, cruet. Design: David C. Green, Milwaukee, grate-bar.

Amateur Fishermen Complain.

Complaint is made against fishermen who set their nets in the lake. These nets are set so close to the harbor piers that fish cannot get near the piers. This ruins the sport for those who desire to fish with hook and line. Guests at the hotels have visited the harbor piers and became disgusted at the condition of affairs. It is said that every one of the men who set the nets are violating the law and are liable to punishment. There is no fish and game warden here but soon one will be appointed and the violators of the law will be attended to. Kenosha officers drove them out and it is time Racine did the same thing. There is plenty of room to set nets in the lake, without crowding up to the piers.

Terms of Affection.

"Mamma, dear," is a more loving phrase to a mother's ear than "Honored madam," though it would have astonished our great-grandmothers, and the spontaneous caresses of a child are very sweet. Yet it is possible so to err on the side of familiarity, both with the young and with subordinates, that the sense of reverence for elders and superiors is undermined. But human nature is slow to adopt the happy medium in any of its ways and elderly people declare that manners are daily deteriorating. Only the very old can fully realize the order of things which prevailed up to the early years of the present century, but it has left a leaven behind it which we recognize among the thoroughly well-bred members of society.—Chambers' Journal.

A curious case of dual brain action is described in Brain. An insane patient varied considerably in his mental condition; in one state he was subject to chronic mania, spoke English, was fairly intelligent and was right-handed; in another state he was subject to dementia, was almost unintelligible, but what could be understood was Welsh and he was then left-handed. In his English intervals he remembered clearly what had happened in previous English periods but his memory was a blank to what occurred during the Welsh stages. He preferred to write with his right hand and then wrote from left to right, but if asked to do so would write with his left hand and then the writing was from right to left. Mr. Bruce, who observed the case, infers from it that the cerebral hemispheres are capable of individual mental action, that the one mentally active at any time can control the motor functions and that the patient lives two separate existences during the two stages through which he passes, the mental impressions in each existence recorded in one cerebral hemisphere only.

—There are 34,000 miles of wire in New York's underground conduits.

AIMING A BIG GUN.

It Seems to be Largely a Matter of Scientific Guesswork.

The way big guns are aimed is this: The approaches to the harbor are blocked out in squares. From points along shore there are observers. In case of war they sight the vessel approaching. They measure her course on their chart. They find that going in the direction and at the speed she is, she will be in a certain square at a certain angle at a certain time. They telegraph the fact to the batteries on the block. The officers look at their charts, aim their guns so that the projectiles will hit that particular square, in case of the mortars, and in the case of rifled guns that particular spot in the square, and when the time comes the guns are fired. Unless something goes wrong the vessel ought to be sunk. At any rate two or three rounds could be fired before the captain of the vessel could locate the point of fire, and the chance of his being hit, especially where shots are falling everywhere within a quarter of a mile, is great. Should he escape he would have to aim his guns in the air and fire at an angle that would drop his shot inside the fortification to do any damage. The almost impossibility of that task can be seen. The opening of the mortar pits is much smaller than a steamship.—New York Sun.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Lobsters about Hull and Nantasket Beach, like the clams, are growing scarcer and scarcer every year. Unless something shall soon be done the delicious crustacean will become extinct in a very few years, except in the very small sizes.

In the King's Chapel, Boston, there have been only four pastors in a century. The Rev. James Freeman, the first pastor, occupied the pulpit from 1783 to 1824; the Rev. Francis William Pitt Greenwood from 1824 to 1843; the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, grandfather of Professor Francis Peabody, of Harvard, from 1845 to 1856, and the Rev. Henry W. Foote from 1861 to 1889. There have been only four sextons in the same time. One of the old customs of this church is to call the sexton "Lord of the Aisles."

It is said that in Lima, Peru, it is the custom to keep animals on the roofs of the houses. A calf makes its first appearance on the roof, and never descends until it comes down as beef.

The insignificant burg of Greenway, Ark., furnishes an illustration of the tendency of the church pugilistic. Rev. A. B. Stevens, acting in his capacity of Town Marshal of that place, arrested three rowdies the other day, and, although himself seriously wounded in the fray nevertheless put to flight a mob of drunken toughs who were aiding and abetting the parson's prisoners.

The terrible story from Ellaville, Fla., to the effect that three negroes were flayed alive and burned there two days ago may be true, but it none the less smacks very much of a like story which came from Texas a few years since, and which originated in the fertile brain of a telegraph operator. In fact, it is exactly similar in point of detail to that alleged "Southern outrage" as to irresistibly suggest that it is merely a rehashed second edition of the same, every minutia of the first edition having been as devoid of truth as is a frog of feathers.

In Australia the erstwhile despised rabbit is now being turned to good use, and a large number of these "vermin," as Australian farmers have hitherto regarded them, have been shipped to London in a frozen condition. The market has, however, become overrun with them, and prices have fallen almost to the cost of shipment.

Beginning today and lasting three days Houston, Tex., will be alive with soldiers. In addition to the annual gathering of the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion association there will be the largest encampment of the United States and Texas troops ever held south of the Ohio river. One feature, and possibly the most important, of the reunion will be the organization of the National Confederate Memorial association. The citizens of Houston have built in honor of the occasion a permanent auditorium capable of seating 10,000 persons comfortably.

Our Paris Letter.

Tours de cou are worn in all colors. A navy-blue gown, for instance, has a collar and belt of Parma-violet velvet, with a tour de cou of tulle of the same colors in which are great knots of violet velvet. A gown of pale straw-colored pou de soie had a corsage trimmed with pink chiffon, with tour de cou of the same color, in which nestled roses. But of course these dainty little accessories to the toilette are too warm for American summers. There were many taffetas glaces trimmed with lace. A young girl in a blue and white striped taffeta with a blouse front, on either side of which was a wide lace collar expanding from the belt over the shoulders, with belt of the silk tied in a large bow at the back, had a large hat of fancy yellow straw trimmed with masses of yellow and pink roses, white pompons, and large rhinestone buckle. A pretty gown worn by a middle-aged woman, a little stout, was of the inevitable crepon. But the corsage was especially pretty. The entire front was tight-fitting, a sort of vest front of linon over white satin. This was finished on either side of the front by loops of black satin ribbon, a wide ribbon over loops of the rosy violet ribbon that is so much worn. The collar was of white satin covered with linon, over which fell little pattes of ribbon, black and violet. One of the novelties of this year is the linon and satin waists, that are seen with all sorts of sleeves and skirts, for instance, a gown of pale green taffeta changing to rose had the body of the corsage entirely made of linon embroidered with perforated holes, very much such as have been seen this winter, over rose silk. The entire body of the corsage, however, was not of this, for it was cut out into a sort of rounded yoke at the neck, where it met green silk that formed the yoke and collar. The belt was of pink silk lined with the green.—Harper's Bazar.

Lilac crepon, both in tricotine and gauffred styles, is in demand in Paris. An imported waist of this material is trimmed with bands of dull gold embroidery on white taffeta silk.

CHASING A DREAM.

Rock Island Rain Compellers are Still at Work.

The cloud compellers of the Rock Island appear not to have lost heart, notwithstanding the substantial failure of their efforts to make rain last year. Perhaps the disastrous failure of the corn crop in the great areas served by the Rock Island, and the consequent reduction of gross and net earnings have driven them to desperate remedies. At any rate, the newspapers tell us that the three cars which they fitted up last year with rain-making apparatus are to be supplemented by three more this year, and that the experiments will be continued. It is astonishing that the company should waste good money in this way, for little as the cost of these experiments may be, it must be charged up at the end of the year as dead loss; and what is worse, it makes business for a lot of quacks, who will be encouraged to get money from the farmers for similar enterprises in other regions.

FASHION NOTES.

A jaunty hussar jacket of grayish-blue cloth is beautifully braided in black.

Garniture of heavy white or beurre lace is fashionable on barege gowns.

Mixed cloths in great variety are shown for traveling capes, to be made in golf style.

The high two-button turn-over collar is the latest thing for the neck of the cotton shirt waist.

Some of the prettiest gowns for children are of silk-dotted wool. Bonnette and all-silk effects are also seen.

Leghorn hats, to be worn at suburban resorts, are trimmed with half-long black ostrich feathers and large bunches of pink roses.

A knife-plaiting of colored silk edges a stylish cape of black velvet. The neck has a ruche of the silk, and the cape is lined throughout with it.

Dressy black and colored woolen costumes are trimmed with a round or square yoke of white satin, overlaid with black or yellow appliqué lace.

Musical stockings are among the latest freaks of fashion. They are not audibly musical, however, merely visibly so. Their open-work bands, running perpendicularly up the ankles, are patterned in the notes and bars of the musical clef. Of course, different tunes are used for different occasions. Upon full dress hosiery grand opera arias are appropriately inscribed. Lighter compositions appear upon those dedicated to functions less important, and for everyday stockings quite everyday ditties are used. Stockings to be worn upon Sunday alone are an interesting phase of the fashion. These are, of course, embellished with hymn tunes and other sacred music.

Now that tan-colored shoes are so much worn a hint as to how they may be preserved indefinitely may not be amiss, writes Frances A. Headley in the June Ladies' Home Journal. A clever little woman of my acquaintance had a handsome pair of very light yellow low buttoned shoes that were ruined as far as appearances went. Her husband was to bring her some dressing but he would not return until night, and she wanted to wear them after lunch. She put her wits to work; wet a soft muslin rag with water into which a few drops of household ammonia had been poured, rubbed it with a little Castile soap, and applied it first to the back of the shoe. It worked admirably. The entire shoe was thoroughly clean in five minutes. She kept one hand inside the shoe to hold it in shape, and was careful not to wet the rag so much as to soak through the leather to the lining and also to rinse off well before drying. While damp she smoothed them into fine form then stood them away for half an hour to dry.

Turning a Triple Somersault.

I saw John Worland do it in New Haven in 1884, and he told me the whole history of the act, and of the many men who have tried to do it. The first man to attempt to turn a triple somersault was a performer in Van Amburgh's circus in Mobile in 1842. He broke his neck. W. J. Hobbes made the attempt in London in 1845, and was instantly killed. The next one was John Amoor. He had been successfully turning a double, and was the original in accomplishing it over four horses. He tried to do a triple at the Isle of Wight in 1859, turned twice, landed on his forehead, and broke his neck. Sam Reinhart, while traveling with Cooper and Bailey's circus, became dissatisfied with the double somersault feat, and was anxious to do a triple. He did it at Toledo in 1870, making a high leap, turned twice and a half, alighted on the broad of his back, and was disabled for some time. Billy Button accomplished the feat at Elkhorn in 1860, but he never made another attempt. The only man, living or dead, that ever accomplished the feat successfully, was John Worland, the man I saw. He throw a triple somersault six times from a spring-board. The first time he attempted it was at St. Louis in 1874, with Wilson's circus. He made three trials, twice over five horses, landing on his back. At the third attempt he landed on his feet.

The last time he accomplished the feat was when I saw him at New Haven in 1884. It was at the Forepaugh show, and the mayor of the city and many newspaper men were present. First a performer ran down the board and turned a single somersault; then another man followed and turned a double; after which Worland ran down the board and threw a triple somersault landing on a bed on his feet as straight as an arrow. It has seldom occurred that any man has done a triple somersault before a circus audience after due announcement, but there is no doubt about Worland's act. It was duly announced by the ring-master, and hundreds of people saw him do it.—Harper's Round Table.

It is said that Mr. Edison believes that the newspapers of the future will be phonographic. His reason for this is that the eyesight of the people is becoming poorer, time is more precious and newspapers are acquiring such huge proportions that it is almost impossible for people to read them through.

RAFTING LOGS.

A Third Experiment is About to be Attempted.

Despite previous failures, Pacific coast lumbermen are still trying to raft logs in the Pacific Ocean. It is stated that a raft is now nearing completion at Stella, Wash., which will be started down the Columbia river en route to the sea about the middle of June, when the favorable weather common to that period is expected to permit the enterprise to terminate successfully. The raft will contain 400,000 lineal feet or 6,000,000 feet board measure. It will be 525 feet in length, 58 feet wide, 30 feet in depth and will draw between 20 and 21 feet of water. The two previous experiments with log rafts, costing about $40,000, were failures, the rafts going to pieces before they had fairly cleared the mouth of the Columbia River, and their floating debris proved a menace to shipping, and if the present experiment does not succeed, steps will probably be taken to prevent repetition. Could logs be rafted to mills down the coast it would be a great thing, but the chances are so great against the plan that it will probably never be a common method of log transportation on the Pacific coast.—Railway Review.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Vienna Bicycle club had a social club race at their tracks in the Prater May 3 in which was introduced a new way of handicapping the participants. The race was for married men exclusively and the handicap was apportioned according to the following rule: The amount of handicap was decided by the number of children of the competitor; he got fifteen yards start for each boy and ten yards start for each girl; married men with no children had to start from the scratch. The course was one mile on the club track. It was won by a member who has seven children.

Hungarian papers are responsible for the statement that a woman in Zemplin was married for the twelfth time the other day. The woman is but 40 years old, and last winter lost her eleventh husband, with whom she had made a trip around the world. She will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first wedding next fall at the side of her twelfth partner in life; so she hopes, at least, as she significantly expresses it.

Colonel Hayes-Sadler, British Consul at Chicago, was recently transferred to Chile to take charge of a consulate there. The change was in the nature of a promotion, and it is said that the colonel was glad to go. He has a fondness for painting in water colors, and lamented the lack of inviting subjects in the city by the lake.

Medical Inspector Edward Kershner was medical officer on the frigate Cumberland in the action with the rebel ram Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, on March 8, 1862. He was the last person to leave her deck as she sank, and was rescued from drowning by one of the marine guards. By order of assistant secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox, he attended Commander Worden, who was wounded on the Monitor, to Washington.—New York Tribune.

By the will of the late John Herron, of Indianapolis, $200,000 has been given to the Art association of that city.

Rafael Joseffy, the pianist, has declared in the New York Superior court his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and has announced all allegiance to the emperor of Austria. He gave as his residence North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dr. Felix Vulpius, who died in Weimar recently at the age of 73, was the nephew of the wife of Goethe, the poet.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

If there is not a change in this heat soon the oldest inhabitant will certainly be heard from; he is longing to say something.—Buffalo Commercial.

To be a great man it is necessary to turn to account all opportunities.—La Rochefoucauld.

"I'm a good deal worried about my son," said Mr. Whykins; "he doesn't seem to know the value of a dollar." "Well," replied the man who puzzles over finance, "if it's a silver dollar that he doesn't know the value of, I don't see that you can blame him much."—Washington Star.

However it may have been among the Delaware peach blossoms, there are no dead locks among the lilacs.

The United States is growing faster and minding its own business better than any other first-class nation in the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oysters have gone, but the athletic clubs have a nice "box" stew on hand.

Jack Borrowit—"I awoke last night and found a burglar in my room." George Genrus—"Well, well! Did you succeed in borrowing anything from him?"—New York Weekly.

On berries ripe and juicy
We now can freely feast;
A dime will buy a nice quart box
Which holds a pint at least.
—Kansas City Journal.

Taking Care of the Cat.

When the presence of any kind of poison is suspected prompt and energetic action is necessary. A liberal dose of luke-warm water, slightly salted, will almost always act as an emetic, but when the case is urgent it is better to administer at once a generous quantity of sweet oil or melted lard. After such an experience the cat will usually need a course of cod liver oil and a generous diet, and if there seems to be a resultant inflammation of the stomach—the symptoms of which are frequent vomiting and refusal of food—one grain of trisnitrate of bismuth twice a day will be found beneficial. A little powdered sulphur made into a paste with lard or unsalted butter and smeared upon the front paws now and then is an excellent thing to keep a cat in good condition, but care should be taken that there is no exposure to cold or wet until the effects of the medicine have passed off. Raw meat should never be given save in cases where other food is refused and it is necessary to build up the system; then it should be given in small quantities, and be perfectly fresh and free from fat.—Florence Percy Matheson in June Ladies' Home Journal.

BIG CARGO OF WOOD.

Africa Offers a Market for Northwestern Lumber.

The British sailing ship Olive Bank, of 2,437 tons, has just cleared from Vancouver, B. C., for South Africa, with the largest cargo of lumber ever loaded in the province or in Puget Sound. The cargo consisted of 2,323,694 feet of rough lumber; and its shipment to South Africa, a comparatively new market, is regarded as marking the opening of a possibly important era in the northwest lumber trade.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Hope is a leaf joy which may be beaten out to a great extension, like gold.—Bacon.

Clap an extinguisher upon your irony, if you are unhappily blessed with a vein of it.—Lamb.

Between two evils choose neither; between good goods, choose both.—Tryon Edwards.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself and others.—Colton.

Do not ask if a man has been through college. Ask if a college has been through him.—Chapin.

Honey, by some sweet mystery of the dew, is born of air, in bosoms of the flowers.—Rucellai.

If you see one cold and vehement at the same time, set him down for a fanatic.—Lavater.

The ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn of the moderns what is fittest.—Franklin.

Whilst we converse with what is above us, we do not grow old, but grow young.—Emerson.

It is the constant fault and insuperable evil of ambition that it never looks behind it.—Seneca.

There are no rules for friendship. It must be left to itself; we can not force it any more than love.—Hazlitt.

ODDS AND ENDS.

At the Odeon theatre in Paris 600 manuscript plays are received and read every year.

"La Princesse Lointaine, a four act play in verse by M. Rostand, is the latest novelty produced by Sarah Bernhardt at the Paris Renaissance theatre. It is founded on the story of the troubadour, Geffroy Rudel, who fell in love with the princess of Tripoli from the fame of her beauty and died on coming into her presence.

A Frenchman must still obtain the consent of his parents if he wishes to marry. The chamber of deputies has rejected a proposal of Abbe Lemire to dispense with the consent when the man is 25 and the woman 21, but passed another doing away with the necessity for the grandparents' consent when the parents are dead.

M. Dieulafoy, the explorer of Persia, has carefully examined the valley of Rephaim, south of Jerusalem, where David crushed the Philistines. He finds that the bible account of the barrel is accurate and that David's tactics show the highest military capacity and were like those of Frederick the Great at Mollwitz and Rossbach and of Napoleon at Austerlitz.

A Privileged Princess.

Princess Mathilde is one of the few Catholics who are entitled to eat meat during Lent by special decree of the pope. This dispensation was accorded to her under peculiar circumstances. When the queen of Westphalia, the mother of Princess Mathilde, once paid a visit to Pope Pius IX. at the Vatican, the pope had a special "bull" drawn out for her benefit, in memory of her visit, dispensing her from fasting during the whole of her lifetime. "Your Holiness will pardon me," said the queen, "but I am entitled to eat meat at all times, even without your holiness' permission, for I am a protestant." The pope smiled, and said, "Well, then, I will transfer the dispensation to your daughter, Mathilde." This was done, and the order remains in force to the present day.—Paris Debates.

Turkeys and Weather Prediction.

Says an old Pennsylvania farmer: "I always know when there is to be a wind storm by watching the turkeys and chickens go to roost each night. In calm weather the fowls always roost on their poles with their heads alternating each way; that is, one faces east, the next west, and so on; but when there is going to be a high wind they always roost with their heads toward the direction from which it is coming. There are reasons for these different ways of roosting, I take it. When there is no wind to guard against they can see other danger more readily if they are headed in both directions, but when wind is to arise they face it because they can hold their positions better. But the part I can't understand," he concluded, "is how the critters know we mortals lack all intimation of it."

One of the five ports to be opened to the outside world is that Kai-feng-foo, in the province where the last remnant of the ancient Jewish settlement exists. Since their first discovery several attempts have been made to open up communication with them, but so pronounced is the fanaticism of the Chinese that all efforts in this direction have failed. It should not now be long, as a result of the complete transformation which the whole of China is bound to undergo, before trustworthy information as to the condition of the Jews of Kai-feng-foo can be obtained. It is, moreover, quite within the bounds of probability that other Jewish colonies, or traces of their existence, should be found in the hitherto inaccessible parts of the interior. The Kai-feng-foo colony was surely not the only one that was formed in China perhaps more than 2000 years ago. The expedition which traveled from the Euphrates to the Yellow River must have been very considerable in numbers, and its history, if it ever could be known, could be sure to possess extraordinary and romantic features. In a country so literary there may be some written records, both Jewish and native, which would be of inestimable value to Jewish history and science.—Jewish Chronicle.

CUTTING DOWN WAGES.

The Use of Much Superfluous Metal Dispensed With.

A novelty in shipbuilding, which is announced in the British technical press, is the Belle-Rockcliffe system of ship plating, which is said to be attracting great interest in maritime circles on the other side. After years of study the inventor decided that in connection with the structural work of ships "packing" ought to be unnecessary. A ship "packed" in the usual way, he argued, carries about with it several hundred pieces of useless iron and steel, adding many tons to the weight. Moreover, these pieces make needful longer rivets, driven obliquely through three layers of iron, where short rivets through two plates would have been sufficient. The Belle-Rockcliffe system so shapes the plates that they will fit closely to the ship's side while overlapping the edges of the inside strakes. The plates, in fact, are so shaped to the positions they are to occupy that they leave no vacant spaces to be filled by spaces of iron. The greater compactness of the vessel, secured by fitting the outside strakes closely to the frame, is claimed to be an additional aid to stability. There is less useless material to carry, and in that and in the finer lines secured under this system increased speed is rendered possible. The Belle-Rockcliffe system is now successfully used in one or more of the recently-built steamers launched in the North of England.

SCRAPS FOR JOURNAL READERS.

By how much unexpected, by so much we must awake, and endeavor for defense; for courage mounteth with occasion.—Shakespeare.

The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of men that the country turns out.—Emerson.

To be free-minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meals, and of sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long-lasting.—Bacon.

A substitute shines lightly as a king until a king be by, and then his state empties itself, as doth an inland brook into the main of waters.—Shakespeare.

An unjust acquisition is like a barbed arrow, which must be drawn backward with horrible anguish, or else will be your destruction.—Jeremy Taylor.

Man may be happy if he will. Know then, each mortal is an actual Jove; can brew what weather he shall most approve, of wind, or calm, or foul, or fair.—John Wolcott.

What can be more foolish than to think all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster?—Jeremy Taylor.

No accidents are so unlucky but that the wise may draw advantage from them; nor are there any so lucky but that the foolish may turn them to their own prejudice.—Rochefoucauld.

There is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than lightning, whirlwind, or earthquake; that is, the threatened indignation of the whole civilized world.—Daniel Webster.

How charming is divine philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose, but musical as is Apollo's lute. And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, where no crude surfeit reigns.—Milton.

The Republican party is going to elect the next president, and presumably the next congress also. The Democrats are welcome to look on, and even to do some of the hurrahing, but their colossal blunder about the tariff has put them out of the running.—World.

Statistics of Duels in Italy.

Duel statistics, gruesome though they are, are interesting reading. An Italian "man of figures" has taken the trouble to ascertain to what extent this country has contributed, during the last ten years, toward the increase in the army of duelists. The following figures are the result of his researches: "From 1884 to 1894 no less than 947 duels were fought in Italy over newspaper controversies, 730 by rival lovers, 377 over political questions, 289 for insults, 183 for private reasons, and 119 over gambling quarrels. In 79 cases the cause of the duel was unknown. Journalists and officers in Italy are first among duelists. Of the 348 duels fought in 1884, 151 were fought by journalists and 165 by officers in the army. Of dueling lawyers, there were 61; students, 63; professors, 22; deputies, 14; engineers and architects, 13; servants, 6, and bankers 2.

A Transportation Experiment.

A very interesting experiment in transportation will soon be in process of trial at Chicago. The Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation company will take the loaded cars of the Wisconsin and Michigan road on its boats at Peshtigo and carry them 250 miles, delivering them in South Chicago. Western-bound freights will be carried in the same manner in loaded cars from South Chicago to Peshtigo. It is calculated that the cars can be delivered in this way at a less expense than is incurred in the maintenance of 250 miles of roadbed and track and the ordinary wear and tear of rolling stock and locomotives. The result will be watched with interest.

Cost of Living in Europe's Capitals.

An investigation into the comparative cost of living at the various European capitals results in the following interesting facts: In Vienna the prices of most articles of food are lowest; at Madrid they are dearer than in any other capital, and such things as bread, meat, sugar and coal are very expensive. At St. Petersburg also the price of bread is so high that white bread is still considered a luxury above the means of the working classes. Next to Vienna, Brussels is an inexpensive city. Vienna is a little higher in the scale, but London is "terribly" expensive.—Westminster Gazette.

The Largest Human Tooth.

Dr. Hanson of Brooklyn, on Friday last, pulled an eye-tooth which measured 1 9-16 inches in length. On Saturday Dr. Hanson took the tooth to New York and several dentists admitted that it was the largest human tooth they had ever seen, and one dentist went so far as to offer $100 for the tooth. Dr. Hanson refused to part with his prize.—New York Tribune.

A WILD CHARGE.

The Lone Soldier Dashed Through a Regiment Unscathed.

Some of the most amusing stories are those which have a serious side. An old Confederate soldier the other day told a story that is very laughable in these days of peace. It was after John Morgan was made a general that a company was formed of some of his old squadron who had just returned from Camp Chase, where for some time they had been imprisoned. The company had been formed by a man named Quirk, a reckless, daring fellow, and a stranger to fear. The company went by the name of Quirk's scouts.

At this time the company was down in middle Tennessee and was skirmishing around for a fight, when they suddenly came upon a regiment of Federal cavalry. In a short time the two bodies of soldiers were standing face to face, and the bullets were flying thick and fast through the air. The fight that followed was a desperate one, and each side seemed determined to stand its ground. Suddenly, as the fight was at its hottest, a horse was seen to dash out of the Confederate line and start in a direct line for the Yankee regiment. On the horse's back was a man named English, who was leaning back in his saddle and pulling with all his might in a futile effort to stop his frightened horse. The animal was yellow in color, and in running took long and clumsy jumps. The rider finally saw that he could not stop the animal, and he made up his mind to make the best of his situation. He leaned forward in his saddle until his head almost touched his horse's neck and his hands clasped the bridle near the bit. Even the rider's ears seemed pinned back, so great was his effort to make himself as small as possible. His face was as pale as death. On went the animal toward the regiment, turning neither to the right nor left, and closer and closer did the rider keep to the animal's body.

The Yankees saw the horse with its rider making straight for them, and they were seized with consternation. Some of the soldiers ceased firing and looked excitedly at the maddened animal flying toward them. In a short while he reached the regiment, but did not stop. The Federals almost fell upon each other in their efforts to get away from the horse's heels, and a regular panic followed. The animal went plunging through the center of the regiment, foaming at the mouth, and with head down. The horse and rider dashed on through the entire regiment, and the Yankees kept making way for them all down the entire line. Not a shot was fired until he had gotten out of range, and then nearly half the regiment, who had managed to recover themselves from their astonishment, fired at a cloud of dust rising in the air, but the horse and rider were at a safe distance.

The horse made a complete circle, returning to the Confederate company in safety. When the rebels saw their comrade had returned without a scratch from such a dangerous ride, they almost forgot the fight before them, and there went up a great cheer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Captain's Dinner.

A woman who has just crossed to Europe for the first time writes home of the pleasant pomp and ceremony with which the end of the voyage is celebrated on the last night out.

"It seems," she says, "that it is always customary, on the German line at least, and probably on all, to have an especially elaborate dinner just before arriving in Southampton, which is called the 'captain's' dinner. Every one is supposed to order wine and drink to the health of our captain, while he responds, toasting the health and safe journeyings of his passengers. When we came to the table, we found it decorated with most elaborate cakes four stories high, with little American and German flags stuck on all sides and little paper ornaments—truly German.

"We went through a most elaborate menu, and when we came to the dessert the waiters suddenly disappeared, the music stopped and the lights went out. A hush and sense of expectancy fell upon the company. Suddenly the music started a lively march, the doors opened, and the waiters appeared bearing trays. On each was a round globe of rice paper with a light inside, and around this sat small Japanese figures made of ice cream, each holding in his arms a little umbrella of lighted colored paper. The room was perfectly dark, and the effect as the waiters marched around and around, forming different figures and bearing their illuminated burdens, was novel and interesting. Everybody clapped and cheered. Then the lights were turned on, and we ate the ice cream men and kept the umbrellas as souvenirs."—New York Times.

The Children of Yesterday.

One looking at the pretty, picturesque costumes worn by little girls today feels a sentiment of pity for the hideous wrongs inflicted on children in the name of fashion in times not very remote. Read this pathetic description of the uniform prescribed in a "female" school 40 years ago: For summer, "white cambric dress, collar and pantalets, black silk apron, black net mits, plain white pocket handkerchief, nun's bonnet, black velvet hairband and hair plain on the forehead." In winter, "purple alpaca dress and mantilla, white collar, pocket handkerchief and pantalets, black silk aprons, black kid gloves and straw bonnets trimmed with scarlet lutestring ribbon." One can almost see the long line of demure maidens followed by "sedate and sober duenna" walking down to the church, with the white pantalets coming down to their shoe tops, and in their mittened hands the "plain white handkerchief" so firmly insisted on.—Exchange.

The Uncertain Public.

"There seems to be a limit to the power of kings, after all," said Emperor William morosely. "I don't like to acknowledge that I'm vanquished, but I'm very much afraid I'll have to."

"What is the matter, your highness?"

"I'm a little bit disappointed, that's all. The Napoleon revival and the Trilby craze both prosper beautifully, but my Aegir fad doesn't seem to get along worth shucks."—Washington Star.

The New Man.

Wadsworth—Well, well, well! If this isn't Billie Brown. How are you, old man, anyway?

The Late Billie Brown—I am not Billie Brown any longer. I am Mr. Simpkins. I have married since we met last.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" is a proverb found in one form or another in every English and Asiatic language having a literature. Its earliest form is believed to be the Sanskrit.

Pepin the Short, father of Charlemagne, was only 5 feet high, but had a beard down to his waist.

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES FOR THE FAVORED FEW ONLY.

Parasols of Sweetness and Light—Summer Outing Hats—Short Box Coats—Artistic Tea Gowns—Olive Harper's Weekly Budget of Fashion.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 27.—Every season the modistes present some of the most attractive costumes and capes, calling them coaching garments. They are worn by the favored few, but they are afterward presented as elegant toilets for carriage, the races and visiting, so whether they are to be worn for one purpose or the other mat-

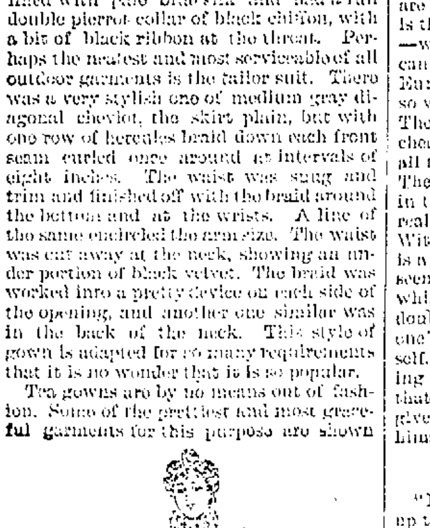
FOR COACHING OR THE RACES.

ters little—the garments themselves are handsome enough to talk about. In the first place, the parasol for coaching or for carriage is of a lighter and more ethereal build than any other. On that is placed all the whipped cream and sillabub of lightness and sweetness. The filmy chiffon, the transparent silk mull and a dozen other delicate fabrics are gathered, puffed and ruffled on them, and ribbon is ruffled up into little rosettes and stuck about wherever they will show to the best advantage. There are some quaint parasols of striped silk, entirely untrimmed. These are to wear with the strictly tailor made suits. The stripes are like those on the borders of Madras handkerchiefs. They are very chic.

Then come the summer outing hats, covered with flowers, the great bunches standing up stiffly and entirely covering the straw. Feathers, flowers, lace, jet and ribbons are used indiscriminately as one likes. Everything goes, but for coaching, the races or carriage the flower bed hats are just the proper caper. The natty little sailor hat holds its own for every occasion for those to whom it is more becoming than any other. Some of the bonnets are astonishing. Some hats are astounding.

The box coats—short ones reaching very little below the waist—are considered quite swell, and many ladies are wearing them. They are cut in three pieces, and without darts or shape, they hang like bags. There are some very pretty and graceful covert coats in coachman's cloth, made with immense sleeves, deep cuffs and "flow span" collars. Square buttons or extremely large bone buttons are set on the back and in front, and often on the cuffs. The jackets must have extra large sleeves to cover the arm sizes and ... very much to relieve the dress sleeve to go in, and for that reason the short cape is preferred for ordinary wear. Some very pretty ones are made of black velutina, cut so as to ripple very full. Set in five places where the folds will allow them to show are pieces of passementerie, with just black enough to lighten it up. For matrons and elderly ladies the mantle shape is preferred and the cape with two shaped points down the front and a fold on to ... is slightly to the figure. Bengaline, heavy repp, brocade and velvet are the materials most in use for these long mantles, though fine cloth is often seen. One mantle of this style had a yoke collar of bengaline, from under which fell a rich ruffle of black guipure. Ribbon bows and ends down the front added to its beauty. Short, full capes of silk, satin duchesse and velutina often have narrow lines of fine jet trimming extending from the neck to the bottom all the way round. One such was lined with pale blue silk and had a full double pierrot collar of black chiffon, with a bit of black ribbon at the throat. Perhaps the neatest and most serviceable of all outdoor garments is the tailor suit. There was a very stylish one of medium gray diagonal cheviot, the skirt plain, but with one row of hercules braid down each front seam curled once around at intervals of eight inches. The waist was snug and trim and finished off with the braid around the bottom and at the wrists. A line of the same encircled the arm size. The waist was cut away at the neck, showing an under portion of black velvet. The braid was worked into a pretty device on each side of the opening, and another one similar was in the back of the neck. This style of gown is adapted for so many requirements that it is no wonder that is is so popular.

Tea gowns are by no means out of fashion. Some of the prettiest and most graceful garments for this purpose are shown



ELEGANT TEA GOWN.

this week. One really artistic tea gown has a ground of pale blue challie with old rose and lemon chrysanthemums and their foliage as pattern. The skirt and sleeves are of this. The blouse waist is of maize crepe de chine, and over the challie sleeves are puffs of white silk muslin. The stock collar consists of a series of crape rosettes. Over all there is a drapery of heliotrope figured taffeta, with black pattern. This is cut so that it hangs in points and is slashed so as to hang like a loose basque. There are caps to the sleeves made of this silk, and they as well as the drapery are bordered with lace in shape of a line of flowers.

OLIVE HARPER.

HOW TO FRY OYSTERS.

They May Be Prepared at Home as Successfully as In Restaurants.

If you were to ask any dozen good Americans what their favorite lunch consisted of, at least ten of them would answer promptly and unhesitatingly, "Hot fried oysters." To the feminine palate especially is this preparation of the succulent bivalve so dear that a box of them, steaming hot, is popularly believed to be the only thing that will appease the just wrath of an irate wife when her erring spouse has been out late with the boys.

But all this applies strictly and only to the restaurant oyster. Even as this is a thing to delight the human palate, so is the ordinary home fried oyster tough, hard and greasy, a thing to be shunned and fled from. Mind, I say the "ordinary" home fried oyster, for there are housewives, though their name is not legion, who have learned the secret of successfully handling this delicate morsel. From such a one did I receive the following directions, which will, if carefully followed, reward the efforts of the most inexperienced of amateur cooks:

In the first place, avoid cracker crumbs. They are pasty and will make a hard outer shell around the oyster that will in the beginning remove any possibility of success. Instead put some stale bread in the oven to dry, and after it is thoroughly hard and dry grate it finely and keep the crumbs in a glass jar, so that if any are left they can be kept for future use.

Then beat together an egg and a cup of sweet milk, seasoning with salt, pepper and, if liked, a little Worcester sauce. Be sure not to beat the egg separately. Dip the oysters first in their own liquid, then in the crumbs, then in the egg and milk and lastly in the crumbs again. Then comes the actual frying, which is the crucial point. The secret of success is to have plenty of fat and have it boiling hot.

The oysters should only be immersed a minute or so—just long enough to brown them delicately on both sides. A wire egg whip makes a good turner. After frying lay them on brown paper to absorb the grease that may be in them. Remember that too much cooking will make the finest oyster tough and generally unpleasant. If these directions are carefully followed, the oysters will be plump and delicious. Large oysters are not especially desirable, except for looks. The small ones taste quite as good. Cooks in restaurants have a trick of putting two small ones together in "dipping" before frying.—New York Advertiser.

Proverbs Rough on Women.

A proverb is defined by the learned Dr. Ray as "an instructive sentence or comment and pithy saying in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance and therefore adopted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished authority." A large majority of proverbs are of a satirical character and are leveled against women. We find, curiously enough, that the severest reflections upon the feminine sex emanate from those nations which have the reputation of being particularly gallant, notably the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Widows are invariably made the butt of ridicule, wives are dismissed with scant courtesy, and maidens are treated by proverb makers as though they were worthy of constant suspicion only.

A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree—
The more they're beaten the better still they'll be.

"He that marries a widow and three children marries four thieves."

"He that loseth his wife and a farthing hath a great loss of his farthing."

"A dead wife is the best goods in a man's house."

"Wedding and wintering tame both man and beast."

"It is good to marry late or never."—Philadelphia Press.

America a Nation of Whistlers.

The right of a person to whistle, to the paralysis of other persons' nerves, is becoming almost as burning a question as the right of persons to smoke to the mental and bodily detriment of others. We Americans are probably, next to our own colored people in the southern towns, whom we have educated in the art, the whistlingest people in the world. There are apparently two reasons for this. One is that we are the most nervous of people—we have got to be doing something, we can't go down stolidly at our work like Europeans or sit silent and contemplative, so we work off our fidgets with whistling. The other reason is that we are really a cheerful and expressive people, in spite of all that has ever been said to the contrary. The national whistling habit has resulted in the production of a great number of really skillful and musical whistlers. With one consideration and another, there is a tremendous amount of whistling. It seems cheerful, and sometimes, to the whistler, it is really cheerful. Now, undoubtedly this would be very nice if every one's whistling was heard only by himself. It would be a blessed way of working off one's nervousness too. What about that? An ordinary whistler's performance gives absolutely no pleasure to any one but himself.—Boston Transcript.

The Conductor's Keen Senses.

"Railroad conductors train themselves up to a fine point," said a travelling man. "The other night I was on Conductor Stovall's train, on the Southern, going up to Washington. We were somewhere in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., I knew, but to be exact I asked Captain Stovall, who was sitting just behind me, where we were. He waited about half a minute and replied: 'We are about 10 miles from Charlotte.' 'How can you tell?' I asked him. 'Easy enough,' he replied. 'Just feel the motion of the train, and I can tell. I can tell every curve on the road nearly, and I never have to look out to find where we are.' Just at that moment there was a blast from the locomotive. 'That's Stanley's Crossing,' said the conductor. And that was from a man who has a run of about 300 miles."—Atlanta Constitution.

How Many Steps One Takes a Year.

A Swiss statistician has taken the trouble to count the number of steps he took in walking during the whole year. The number he finds to have been 9,760,900, or an average of 26,740 steps a day. Going still further into details, he declares that over 650,000 of these steps were taken in going up and down stairs. On an average he estimates that he walked nearly 10 miles a day in order to bring about these results.—London News.

In 1892 the United States produced 1,628,464,000 bushels of Indian corn, 515,949,000 of wheat, 661,035,000 of oats, 70,000,000 of barley and 11,000,000 of buckwheat.

Anybody can go to heaven—on a tombstone.—Ram's Horn.

HE WAS ONLY A DOG.

BUT HE HAD BEEN THE EDITOR'S COMRADE FOR TEN YEARS.

Fred Came Nearer to the Standard of His Kind Than Most Human Beings Come to That of Their Kind—He Was a Real Christian In Some Respects.

Fred, The Press dog, was poisoned Friday night. One of the best friends we ever had, an almost constant companion for 10 years, died after hours of torture. Why did not the slayer show mercy and shoot Fred dead?

A dog has so many good human qualities and graces in superlative degree that we never hear of one's death that we do not feel that he deserved a more glowing obituary than many men. Affection, fidelity, constancy, patience, humility in deserved punishment, are traits of the dog the world over.

The devotion of a dog to his master is touching. He will leave his own kind to cleave to a man. Lord Bacon said, "A man is a god to a dog." No doubt a good man humanizes a dog, and a dog forgives a bad man for abuse and is the kinder, juster animal of the two.

Fred fondly cherished the delusion, if delusion it was, that the Lord made us specially for him. That was his creed. He would really make up with any one, except those who teased him, and his good nature could not help feeling resentment in these cases, but he stuck to us like a long lost brother, going everywhere, to pasture, to the woods, to the postoffice, to the library, to the courthouse, to park meetings, to caucuses, conventions and public meetings of all sorts, and maybe he got some good from these meetings, for he would always supplement applause given to a speech by approving barks. Poor fellow! That was the nearest he could get to speech, except with his yellow agate eyes and telltale tail. He was rather too free with his remarks. Any unusual sight—a parade, a band procession, a circus pageant, an odd dress, the fire bell—would set him going.

We never saw a human being more sensitive to ridicule than he. He couldn't bear to be laughed at. And he was such an affectionate fellow. He was a real Christian that way. We say it with all reverence, but his meek, joyful, glad spirit of forgiveness often put us to a sense of shame. His was the nobler spirit. He forgave 70 times 7 and more if necessary.

He had some faults. Who has not? But he had fewer faults than any man we ever knew. A dog measures up nearer to a correct standard than almost any human being. An amiable dog is steeped in moral graces. In affection, in unselfish devotion, in fidelity, in repentance, in watchful care, in kindness, in going on service till he drops, who exceeds him?

We miss that dog at every turn. On the street corners we catch ourself looking for him, to see if he has gone ahead or is left behind. As the town clock strikes 12 we miss his rising and stretching and his yellow glance, as if to say, "Master, it is time to go home." He could count up to ... it seems. Before 6 p. m. he became restless and watched for the clock stroke. And he was set to the figure 7. He knew when Sunday came as well as any churchman. He knew what the fire bell meant and would run to the firehouse, as it rang, as excited as any member of the department. He knew every nook and corner in The Press office, having passed all his days there, and in a pinch we believe he could have set up a form, read proof, fed the presses. We know he could "pi" type. He liked to lie on a pile of old newspapers, but he never learned to tell a campaign lie.

There was never a dog in this town that took such a wide range as he. He went to all sorts of meetings and shows, entered stores, and at the bakery knew where was the box for stale breads and at the meat markets where were the boxes of bones. And his ethics were confused as to meum and tuum. He helped himself, but with such becoming grace that he never got kicked.

He had the weakness of his race for cats. His chief amusement was chasing them. He'd tear down the street, leap fences, go round houses like a whirlwind, but he could never catch one. He couldn't catch a rabbit. He couldn't catch anything, not even a cold.

He was sold to us in his tender boyhood for a water spaniel, but he was afraid of water. We were also told that he was a bird dog. He would neither "point" nor "set." We found out he was a turkey dog. We paid for two he killed. One was put in evidence, and we paid $2 for that gobbler. He was lost for a week—tied up in the country, whether for ransom we know not—but one dark, rainy Saturday night two boys answered our advertisement, and we found two urchins hitched by a rope to a seal brown dog with yellow eyes and long silky ears, and that overjoyed canine frescoed us with the clay he had acquired on his jaunt, and the lads said he had killed a turkey. We handed out $2 too quick and rescued our treasure. Paying $5 for him as a pup and contributing $4 to the Turkish mission and paying the annual tax on him for several years and the city registration fee and tax and for a leather collar and medal (5 cents) and for flea lotions, we reckon he stood us in some $20 to $25 in good money. But there was never a day we didn't get $5 worth of fun and satisfaction out of him, so that any schoolboy can figure what has been our income and profit on that dog for 10 or 12 happy years he spent with us. Really he was the most valuable piece of property we ever owned.

Fred knew he was mortally hurt and staggered to us, lolling fiercely, his eyes imploring sympathy and help. And though half paralyzed he obeyed the instinct of wild animals and dragged himself to cover to die unseen. Most animals die unwitnessed, and maybe he preferred to slip out of the living universe after the mode of his kind, but it seemed a monstrous shame to let him lie on the lush weeds under the currant bushes in the rain and dark and die alone. Who would not crouch by the side of a noble friend and hold the lantern at the vigil as a priest holds the altar candles and crucifix before the dimming eyes of the dying?

We buried him in the garden in winding sheets of Presses and felt that a grave never inclosed a more loving, honest creature.

A long farewell to Fred! He has launched his bark on another sea. A dogwood shall mark the head of his grave, and in memory of his penchant for cats catnip shall grow at the foot.—Howard A. Burrell in Washington (Ia.) Press.

A Poser For Gallants.

The young man clutched his elderly friend in a frantic grasp.

"What ought a feller to say," he asked, "when a young woman asks him if he thinks she is as old as she looks?"—Indianapolis Journal

A DEAD CITY.

O'er lone Pompeii when the wild bird flies,
Slower its pinions and more sad its song,
The wind that steals its trembling walls among
Howls hollower there, and there more softly sighs
Of ruin, death and fatal destinies.
The silence palpitates as 'twere the strong
Pulse of a giant heart to break o'er so long
Beneath the weight of unsaid miseries.
In utter sadness o'er the amber waves
The setting sun flings forth his last goodby;
The infinite bosom of the hills and caves
Re-echoes to the universal sigh—
A city which the sunlight scantly laves,
Dead in the past, dead now, again to die.
—Margaret Thomas in Youth's Companion.

PARSON CARTWRIGHT'S WOOING.

It Began at a Dance Which He Turned Into a Prayer Meeting.

McKendree college, at Lebanon, has been presented with an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of saddlebags, in which the famous itinerant preacher, Peter Cartwright, carried his Bible and hymnbook in his horseback travels in southern Illinois.

Parson Cartwright was a well known character in early days, and his pulpit eloquence is still recalled by people who lived in southern Illinois 50 years ago. His eloquence swayed multitudes of people at the old time camp meetings in Egypt. When thoroughly aroused by interruptions and abuse, the parson became a veritable giant in strength. He would spring upon the bully like a tiger and give him a thrashing that was never forgotten. After the bully was whipped the pugilistic preacher would suddenly change into a ministering angel of mercy and dress the wounds of his victim. He would then offer up a devout prayer for the salvation of the man's soul, and if he did not make a convert, which he usually did, he effectually disposed of a disturber.

A romantic story of Peter Cartwright is related in connection with his early days as a preacher. When a boy in his teens, one night he stopped at a country house in southern Illinois for the night. The old fashioned farmhouse was prepared for a country dance. By the time young Cartwright had eaten his supper the largest room had been cleared for dancing.

The pretty black eyed daughter of the host walked straight up to the young stranger and asked him to lead in the dance. The remarkable beauty and winning manners of the farmer's daughter for the moment mystified the youthful parson, and he allowed himself to be led to the center of the room. Before the "set" was complete, however, the parson had time to collect himself.

When the musicians commenced to tune their fiddles, the parson dropped upon his knees and commenced to pray. There was mirth at first, but before it was closed there were tears in the eyes of those who had at first felt inclined to laugh. The result was that the proposed dance was turned into a revival meeting, and many of those present professed religion then and there. The farmer's pretty daughter, who chose the parson for her partner in the dance that night, afterward consented to be his partner in the journey of life.—Chicago Tribune.

James Anthony Froude.

James Anthony Froude came on the stage of life at the period of transition, and being unable to adjust himself to either of the contending currents of thought at Oxford he went off on his own lines, or rather upon lines that Carlyle suggested to him, and never got his attitude very clearly adjusted to the end of his long life.

This was the cause of his limitations as a historian. He was quite off with the old methods and not quite on with the new. The older historian was avowedly partisan. The modern historian means to be scientific and impartial. Froude was not scientific nor careful for exactness of statement, but while he professed indifferentism his bent was really polemical, and though it was never quite certain what point of view he would assume he generally assumed it first and wrote to sustain it.

But he was a modern historian in this—that he wrote with literary charm and made history interesting. In this respect at least he was a leader. And he had one extraordinary talent—he was a brilliant biographer. His portraits may not always be true, but they are always strong and vivid and full of life, the work of a great literary artist.—Philadelphia Times.

Not That Way.

It was late in the evening, and the young professor of physiology ought to have known enough about the human system and functions of society to have gone home, but he didn't, or if he did he was not putting his knowledge to much use. The girl in the meantime was doing the best she could under the circumstances.

"You see, Miss Frances," he was saying as the clock struck 11, "if from any cause the brain is unduly stimulated, whether by emotion, thought or external impressions on the one hand, or by the acceleration of the blood current and increased blood supply through the cerebral vessels, then the supervention of sleep will be delayed and possibly prevented for a prolonged period."

"Yes," she responded, with feeling, "but you see mine isn't that way."—Detroit Free Press.

Sympathetic Butter.

"Mr. Green," said a venerable negro, entering the store of the village grocer and provision dealer one morning, "here's some butter my missus made, an I done toted it in to see if you'd hab de opp'tunity to sell it, sah."

"Good butter, is it?" said the storekeeper as he took the package.

"Yas, sah, prime butter," responded the old darky, "on'y I'ze feared it mought 'a' melted jess a bit on de way."

"Oh, I guess not," said the grocer. "This is a pretty cool morning."

"Yas, sah," said the darky, wiping his face with his big handkerchief, "dis am a mighty pleasant, cool mawnin, but yo' see I toted it down here pooty fast."—Youth's Companion.

A Valuable Antidote.

The employment of whisky as an antidote in cases of snake bite seems to be nearing its end. Experiments have been tried with strychnine in cases of this sort, and the results are highly satisfactory. It is said to remove all unpleasant symptoms not only of snake bite, but of mushroom poison. On the principle of fighting fire with fire, the use of this poison should be a pronounced success.—New York Ledger.

The battle of the Diamond was a fight between the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland in 1795. It had its name from Diamond, in the county Antrim, where it was fought.

Oxen and sheep are believed by some stockmen to fatten better in company than when kept alone.

POST MORTEM ACTS.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN THIS LINE RELATED BY HISTORY.

Instances of Decapitated Heads Speaking and Other Marvels Which Have Been Preserved to Us by the Old Chronicles. The Case of Frederick of Baden.

The remarkable experiment made upon the head of the decapitated Abbe Bruneau in France is by no means without precedent. It is impossible to read much in history without coming across curious stories of apparent sensation and thought after execution. Some of them go back to such remote periods that they are in general regarded as deserving to be placed in a category with the wondrous discoveries of Marco Polo and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, but subsequent explorers have verified many things in the narratives of these two which, at one time, were considered impossibilities, and science may yet demonstrate beyond contradiction the possibility of many startling events narrated as having occurred at executions. The fact remains that for centuries the impression has prevailed among certain scientists that the brain still retains its capacity for thought, and even action, for some moments after its separation from the body, and some of them have made experiments upon the heads of decapitated criminals even more than an hour after execution, and have met with a certain measure of success which partially corroborated their theories.

The curious in such matters will find that historians relate a remarkable instance of speech after execution which recalls the story of the head of the poet musician, Orpheus, which was said to have still murmured the name of his beloved Eurydice after it was thrown into the waters of Hebrus. This instance occurred in the thirteenth century, when Conradin of Swabia and Frederick of Baden were executed on the market place in Naples. These two young princes had invaded the kingdom with an army in defense of Conradin's rights as heir to his father. Having been defeated and captured by the forces of Charles of Anjou, they were held by him prisoners for a year and then condemned to execution.

Barntoned has given a glowing description of the death scene, drawn from contemporary accounts, the center of the market place covered with crimson velvet, the king in a distant tower to see the execution of his will, and the crowd of curious and pitying lookers on. Prince Frederick's head was the first to fall, and the nearer spectators were electrified to hear the quivering lips call twice upon the Virgin, "Maria, Maria!" Conradin was moved by it to forget momentarily his own coming death. Lifting the head he kissed it tenderly and pressed it to his breast, while he deplored aloud that the youthful prince—Frederick had not yet reached his eighteenth year—should have been brought to his death through devotion to himself.

One of the most remarkable records in all history of action after execution is contained in the police archives of the Austrian capital. This is the case of the bandit Schaumburg, who, with four companions, was condemned to death in 1680 for sundry adventures rivaling those of Fra Diavolo. According to this seemingly impossible chronicle, the chief, finding he was to be the first to suffer, demanded one last favor of the presiding judge. This was that his companions should be placed in front of him in a straight line, several feet apart. This having been granted, he then begged that he might attempt their reprieve in the following manner: If, after his head had fallen his body should walk past each comrade in turn, he prayed that the judge should grant an amnesty. That officer, who no doubt thought this quite an impossible feat, agreed to the proposition, and the execution proceeded. The robber's body bent before the headsman, straightened up after the head had fallen and walked up to each of the other bandits consecutively before it finally fell. The judge made haste to notify the kaiser, and his imperial majesty was pleased to confirm the promise of clemency and to have the story placed on record in the police archives.

In the present century the interesting case of apparent sensation and intelligence after execution has been recorded by M. Pettigand as having occurred at Saigon, in Anam, where he witnessed the execution of several pirates. His interest and sympathy were excited by the fine physique and manly bearing of the leader of the condemned men, who manifested no fear and met his death with the greatest courage and coolness. The culprits were made to kneel on the sand before the executioner, who, with one expert blow, separated the heads from the bodies. The head of the chief fell almost at the feet of M. Pettigand, the severed neck resting squarely upon the sand, thus arresting the flow of blood from the arteries. He was horrified to find that the eyes looked up at him with an air of perfect consciousness and intelligence. In order to test the reality of this appearance M. Pettigand moved to one side and found that the eyes followed his movements. As a further test he then resumed his first position, and the eyes turned slightly, but before regaining their first direction an expression of agony passed over the face, such as might have been produced by suffocation, and the head rolled over on the sand with every appearance of death. From 15 to 20 seconds had elapsed during these observations.

It was possibly this story which induced De Laborde of Paris to make certain experiments upon the severed head of a murderer more than an hour after execution. In this case blood was injected into the arteries, and by means of an opening in the skull it could be seen to circulate. The eyelids opened, and upon the placing of a light before them the pupils of the eyes grew smaller. Possibly had the experiments been made immediately after execution the results might have been much more curious.—Virginia Dare in Philadelphia Times.

The Eggs a Grasshopper Lays.

How many eggs does a grasshopper lay? Mohammed, according to the Caliph Omar, said, when these insects fell upon him, that he could read upon their wings the words: "We are the legions of God, and we bear 99 eggs. When we produce a hundred, we shall devour the world." In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Kunckel d'Herculai says that Mohammed was wrong in supposing that the locust laid exactly 99 eggs at a time, although he was quite right in attributing to it extraordinary fecundity. M. Kunckel finds that one of these insects will lay as many as from 500 to 900 eggs during a season of from 10 to 11 months. He points out that if the French government wish to get rid of the locust plague it is particularly advisable to kill the insects just before the season when their eggs are laid.—London News.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Labor Saved and Yield Enlarged by the System of Shallow Culture.

The experiment stations have developed some points in regard to the cultivation of corn which it may be well to consider at this time. One of the most important points is brought out by the experiments in deep and shallow culture, or the use of the old large shovel plows in comparison with the spring tooth cultivators of comparatively recent introduction. Observations on the growth of corn roots have shown that under ordinary conditions the roots spread their feeders in the surface soil chiefly, and that a disturbance of these feeders weakens the plant and results in a decreased yield of both corn and fodder. It was thus found at the Illinois station that about 70 per cent of the roots would be reached at the depth of four inches or less at a distance of six inches from the stalks. The theory formerly advanced that root pruning induces the plant to strike deeper into the ground is a fallacious one, as has been demonstrated at several of the stations, as well as by farmers. This ought to settle the fate of the large shovel deep running cultivators, and yet many of the cultivators in use in the corn belt are of this type. A writer who believes it is safe to estimate that the yield of corn will be increased 10 per cent by a change from deep to shallow culture expresses himself as follows in Farm, Field and Fireside:

But we cultivate for two reasons: First, to suppress weeds, and, second, to keep the surface soil loose. And one reason why many farmers adhere to the practice of deep culture lies in the fact that the large plows are more effective in covering up a heavy growth of weeds than the small ones, and a change to shallow culture will therefore also mean that the corn must be cultivated before the weeds get a strong foothold. But this is just what ought to be done anyhow, not merely as a matter of principle, but because of the greater economy of time and labor.

No one disputes the fact that the time to kill weeds is when they are just breaking through the surface, and at this stage the work can be done more rapidly, more efficiently and with less effort on the part of both team and man than when the weeds are 4 inches high. The forehanded farmer should be prepared for this and start his plow early, even before there is any apparent need of it. He will save money, and in the end it will require less labor to keep the crop clean, and by shallow culture, say not to exceed two inches deep, he will make money by an increased yield in the crop.

In Kansas, where the rainfall is uncertain, the majority of the farmers list their corn, and in a dry season listed corn frequently yields a fair crop when surface planted corn is a failure. The roots of listed corn are not so near the surface, and they therefore do not feel the drought so severely. For this same reason listed corn can be cultivated deeper with impunity. But the lister cannot be used to advantage everywhere, especially where the rainfall is usually sufficient to supply the needs of the crop.

Progressive farmers at the east practice largely planting corn in drills and cultivating it with riding cultivators with teeth controlled by the feet. These cultivate shallow, with the teeth running so close to the corn on either side as to cover all weeds and grass. In what is termed "improved corn culture" the drill system prevails, and the field is gone over three times with the riding cultivator and as many times with the smoothing harrow. This does away with all hand labor, and one successful farmer who practices it claims that the whole cultivation does not cost over $2 per acre.

The Bushel Box For Market.

Farmers and dealers in the Boston market claim that the bushel box is more convenient than the bushel basket for gardening and market purposes. In fact, the basket has never been used in the local trade to any extent, its use being confined to the New York and Philadelphia markets more especially. The New Englander adopted the box from an economical point of view, as it can be returned and credit received for it, while the basket cannot. It takes up less room in the storerooms, and the goods can be packed much closer in tiers, with equally good ventilation, while the contents are kept in much better shape, and can be put in neater and more salable packages.

The grower prefers them for the above reasons. The Boston houses supply large quantities of garden truck to the New York and Philadelphia markets and ship the goods in boxes. It seems a wonder that the New York marketmen have not come to adopt the box more generally when the above facts are considered, says American Cultivator.

Why Southern Eggs Are Small.

Here is what a writer in the Rural New Yorker says:

I do not think that the size of the egg can be increased by feeding, though it can be done by breeding. But I believe that an ill fed, half starved hen would not lay as large an egg as were she in good condition. This, however, is only theory on my part. As to small eggs in the south, the stock, from what I have seen, is small, with considerable game blood in it, which accounts for the small eggs. Large chickens or fowls are almost unknown in the markets. An infusion of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte blood would work wonders among southern farmers, and the active interest now shown by southern fanciers will bring that about in time.

Almost everybody now agrees that level culture produces the largest and best crops of potatoes.

IN THE APIARY.

A New York Beekeeper Advises Shingle Roofs For Beehives.

I do not know but I may be the first one who has made such a roof as I will describe, and as it is a good one I want the beekeepers to have it should they so desire. I saw a similar shaped roof covered with inch boards, but it was too heavy to be handy, so I made 30 shingle roofs in the fall of 1893. I have tested them since, and I think they are the best roofs now in use—a fine shelter when the rain pours, and a fine shade when the sun shines hot, light to handle and pack up snug when not in use. I showed my roof to one beekeeper, and he made 200 like it soon after. Others may want to know how to make it also, so I will give the directions for making it, as well as I can, and hope many will enjoy using my shingle roof on beehives.

Thus writes a New York correspondent of The American Bee Journal, who also gives the following directions: Take a piece of timber 2½ feet long by 2 inches square, which is for the ridge of the roof, upon which nail shingles as follows: Use 18 inch cedar shingles, and threepenny wire nails will do. Nail one course of shingles upon the ridgepiece, laying the butts of the shingles even with the side toward you, then lay another course on the same side, but reverse the shingles, laying the thin end toward you, letting it project over the butt of the under course 1½ inches, break joints good and nail well into the ridgepiece. It is well to draw a pencil mark to lay the butts of the second course of shingles by.

Now take a piece of lath 2½ feet long, place it under the shingle parallel with the ridgepiece one inch toward you from the butt of the last course laid. Now nail through into the lath, driving the nails snug into the bench on which you work, then with a chisel pry the roof up, turn it over, clinch the nails, saw off the tips of the shingles at each end, thus completing one side of the roof.

As you stand facing the bench take hold of the roof at the ridgepiece, lift it from the bench with the shingle side toward you, the eave hanging down. Lay the ridgepiece on the edge of the bench with the shingle down by the side of it. Now lay on another course of shingles with the butts toward you even, covering the ends of the two courses which were sawed off, then lay another course with the tip of shingle toward you as before, finish with a lath under the eave, saw off the tips at each end, and the roof is nearly complete. Put on top two weather strips—use lath—nail them well, thus finishing the roof.

When to Cut Grass For Hay.

Many carefully conducted experiments have shown conclusively the superiority of early cut hay for cows and growing cattle. The proper time therefore to begin the harvest is as nearly as possible at the period of flowering. All ruminating animals do better on hay cut at that time, but horses seem to prefer it made from grass more advanced. From this point learn to make the hay for horses last. In cutting of the hay crop the mower should be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning. In a short time the tedder should distribute the grass evenly that it may be dried to the same state. Cutting at this stage will invariably give the most palatable and nutritious hay for all dairy cattle and sheep.

Never cut the grass too young or before the nutritive qualities are converted from a watery condition. When cut before that transformation, too much of it will be lost in drying and the balance will sour in curing. Every haymaker must have noticed that clover cut before it is in full bloom, or timothy before the first blossom, becomes very light to the bulk when dry, which is evidence that there is little nutriment in it.

Forage Crops.

Dr. Goessman of the Massachusetts station advises growing mixed crops, say summer vetch and oats, as they produce larger yields than when grown singly. Sow together 40 to 45 pounds summer vetch to four bushels oats, and seed early in June. The fodder is highly nutritious, and may be cut green and fed for two or three weeks, or cured for hay. Sown at various times, it will grow through the season.

Vetch and oats, or vetch and barley will both cut 3½ to 4 tons of dry hay per acre. The latter makes an excellent fodder, containing 16 to 17 per cent protein, in digestive value corresponds with clover, does not need grain, and can be used as either green feed, ensilage or dried hay. Barley is not as good as oats. Winter vetch ought to come up in April. Rye sown the previous fall should make a good early feed. Serradella produces 12 to 18 tons of green feed per acre. If green feed for the season is wanted, begin with vetch and oats, then green soja beans, and later serradella.

Potato Scab.

The Rhode Island experiment station has found that whenever ashes or air slaked lime was used on potatoes the amount of scab has been greatly increased. This has held true even when the seed was treated with corrosive sublimate. The conclusion reached at the station is that the scab disease is checked by the natural sourness of the soil, and that lime, by correcting this sourness, makes it easier for the disease to spread. Stable manure is alkaline, and this, too, makes a better breeding place for the disease. This is the best explanation we have yet had. However useful lime or wood ashes may be on other crops, we would not use either directly on potatoes.

Fertilizer For Corn and Potatoes.

The Massachusetts experiment station recommends 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds muriate of potash per acre for corn. For potatoes, 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds high grade sulphate of potash.

FOR GOOD MARKSMEN

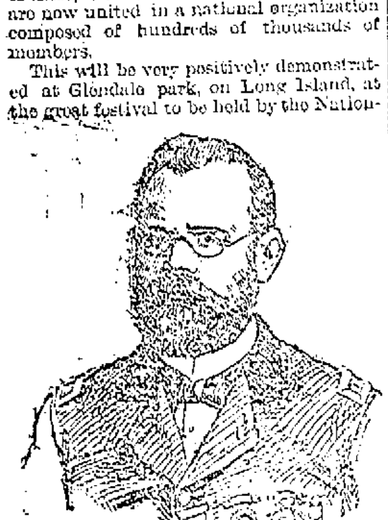
PREPARING FOR THE GREAT NATIONAL GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

More Than $100,000 Offered In Prizes, The King of Marksmen—Many Loving Cups to Be Given Away—An Interesting Event Imported From the Fatherland.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 27.—If there be one marked feature more interesting than another of the traditions, manners and customs of our German-American citizens that has been imported from the fatherland, it is their fraternal association and friendly rivalry in rifle marksmanship. The result has been that there is no city of any importance or even township in this country but has its shooting society, or schuetzen corps, as it is usually termed. In New York city alone there are over 60 of these, which, with those of other places, are now united in a national organization composed of hundreds of thousands of members.

This will be very positively demonstrated at Glendale park, on Long Island, at the great festival to be held by the National Schuetzen association (bund) of the United States, and which will be continuously in progress from June 30 to July 8 inclusive. Upon this occasion, for which between $100,000 and $150,000 has been subscribed, valuable and artistically designed loving cups, gold, silver and jeweled badges and medals and money prizes will be competed for not only by the best riflemen in the United States, but by visitors from German speaking countries on the other side of the Atlantic, for many of those delegated to represent the schuetzen corps of Germany, Austria and Switzerland have promised to be in attendance.



WILLIAM V. WEBER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SHOOTING BUND.

Germans do not hesitate to state that although not wishing to interfere with any of their duties of American citizenship they hope to perpetuate by the coming festival, which they believe will be the largest of the kind ever held, Teutonic ideas, associations and sports as well as their native language among their descendants. They also hope to have their prowess as marksmen continued as successfully as they have their gymnastic exercises through the turners and their love of music and song by their singing societies.

The King of Rifle Shots.

During the World's fair in 1893 at Chicago the Germans of the country determined to succeed in what others of their compatriots had failed in accomplishing. Accordingly on June 4 of the year named the Chicago international prize shooting festival was begun and continued for four months successively until its termination on Sept. 3. Two hundred and fifty of the most famous shots of the world competed for the title and honor of the schuetzen king of the world. The victor in the contest was John A. Boyken of New York, among his unsuccessful rivals, although winners of other prizes, being Carl Findensiper of Chicago, F. Bredow of Davenport, G. Hemrighausen of Baltimore, Dr. A. A. Stillman of Syracuse, A. J. Leudusen of Winona, A. McBean of St. Louis and others, but none of whom achieved the splendid score of 224 made by the king.

Those who were present at this delightful reunion enthusiastically record their experiences, which almost made them believe that an old country festival had been bodily transplanted from the dominions of his majesty the kaiser. All the essential features of such an occasion were manifest. The happy groups joyfully gathered together under the trees where waved the banners of their respective corps and surrounding the barrels of foaming amber hued lager with which, amid clink of glasses and pounding of tables, the devotees of Gambrinus toasted each other with loud "hochs."

Friends who had been long separated met together again, and although competing against each other for the numerous prizes renewed their vows of friendship with that hearty and generous enthusiasm so marked a characteristic. Here they arranged the initial steps for the great festival which will take place at Glendale park in June and July, and which is looked forward to as a rallying center for a still closer union of the various corps of the United States. Already, outside of New York city and its vicinity—Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey—the following cities have shuetzen corps affiliated with the national body: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Bridgeport, Camden, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ga.; Denver, Detroit, Dubuque, Columbia, S. C.; Fort Wayne, Galveston, Joliet, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Hartford, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Mobile, Newport, New Orleans, New Haven, Richmond, Rochester, San Francisco, Sacramento, Springfield, Mass.; Savannah, South Bend, St. Louis, Syracuse, Omaha, Toledo, Trenton, Troy, Washington, Wilmington, Wilkesbarre, Winona, etc.

Arrangements All Completed.

The present officers of the association have among them some of the best rifle shots in the United States. The national president is William V. Weber, the popular captain of the New York Independent Schuetzen, and who is a journalist, principally devoting himself to the editorship of a magazine devoted to the interests of his associates in the domain of rifledom. Lorenz Zeller, Henry Offermann, A. Richter and C. D. Rehm are the vice presidents. The minor officers are Fritz Baumann, recording secretary; Charles Roedel, corresponding secretary; Henry J. Behrens, financial secretary; George H. Wehrenberg, treasurer; Bernhard Walther, Gebhard Krantz and W. Hayes, shooting masters, and Fred Cook, Robert Henke, Fred Exmeyer, O. Uehlein and George H. Friedrichs, trustees.

Under the auspices of these officers, with whom are notably associated Mr. H. A. Dittrich, editor of the New York Schuetzen Zeitung, and Edwin Hotz, one of the most noted sharpshooter kings in the eastern states, every preparation down to the minutest details have been arranged for the national schuetzen bund festival, to take place in June and July, and which, it is confidently expected, to use their own words, "will add a leaf in the crown of glory of German achievements."

Special committees on finance, amusement, reception, etc., including one on ninepins, as well as the 20 judges selected, are all ready for the rifle tournament at Glendale park, for which all over the United States its best shots are now practicing for the numerous prizes.

The place selected for the festival is a beautifully wooded park of some 50 acres already covered with the numerous buildings necessary for the entertainment of the thousands of visitors who are expected from all parts of the country. Glendale park is some 15 minutes' ride by rail from Long Island City, the New York ferry for which is at Thirty-fourth street. The most essential feature of the shooting festival grounds are naturally the ranges, of which there are two, both 600 feet long, the main one having 45 targets and the smaller one 12. The first named will be for the use of the members of the association only and the other for the general public. At the bund, or main shooting range, there are two kinds of targets respectively styled the Columbia and the Germania.

Money, Cups and Medals.

Any quantity of money prizes as well as cups and medals will be competed for and for the exhibition of these a special building has been erected at Glendale park. The principal money prizes to be contested for at the Columbia targets are for $500, $300 and $200 respectively. No less than 117 different money prizes will await the successful ones at the Germania targets. These aggregate $1,500, the highest prize being one of $300. The general visitors' targets are four kinds, these being specially denominated the "ring," "man," "American standard" and "point" targets. For contestants successful in making 25 rings at the ring targets there have been allotted 100 prizes amounting to $1,500. One hundred, worth $1,200, will be shot for at the man targets, and 50, worth $1,000, at the American standard targets, which are similar in every respect to those used by the United States army and the state militias. The point target, which is the familiar bullseye with outer rings, will be the scene of some of the most spirited rivalry, for although the principal prizes are money ones—viz. 100 amounting to $1,200—still every shooter who makes 25 points is entitled to a silver medal, those scoring 150 points a gold medal, and those still more fortunate, making 300, a silver cup.

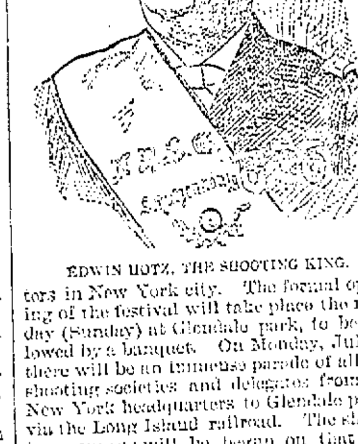
But the greatest competition of all will naturally be for the kingship of the national festival, for it will give the victor the right to be called henceforth the shooting king of all the world. He who succeeds in making the most points in his first 200 shots will be proclaimed the king of the feast, in addition to his receiving a splendid medal and a cash prize. All those of his unsuccessful rivals who make 200 points and over will receive money prizes, ranging according to the score made by them.

The Loving Cups.

Numerous are the loving cups that will be given away, but the most noticeable of those to be contested for at the festival are three in number. The first of these is naturally that of the National Schuetzen bund itself. This handsome work of art is beautifully chased and engraved with symbolical designs, the principal one being the New York and Brooklyn bridge and the armorial bearings of the state of New York. Next in importance is the Schuetzen Zeitung cup, which has a somewhat fantastic lid, representing a German peasant maiden poised on one foot and holding in her outstretched hands steins of lager. On the cup proper is naturally exhibited the standard target, surrounded by rifles and German and American flags. The Staats Zeitung cup is one of the old fashioned loving cups, with horn handles, to enable the drinker to toast his comrades deep and long.

In addition to the prizes for the shooters proper there will be also distributed a number of others for the successful winners of the gymnastic exercises, such as running, jumping, leaping and the like, as well as many more for women and children, who will contest for the championship of the different popular games that will be arranged for by the amusement committee, who have also promised to surprise the guests of the festival by a small edition of the Midway plaisance, which was such a feature at the Columbian exhibition at Chicago.

The official programme agreed upon by the national officers and committees of arrangement begins with the reception on Saturday, June 29, of foreign visitors and of a great "commers" or singing and drinking bout at the national headquarters in New York city.



EDWIN HOTZ, THE SHOOTING KING.

The formal opening of the festival will take place the next day (Sunday) at Glendale park, to be followed by a banquet. On Monday, July 1, there will be an immense parade of all the shooting societies and delegates from the New York headquarters to Glendale park, via the Long Island railroad. The shooting contests will be begun on that day and continued for an entire week, separate days being set apart for such special attractions as the reception of the singing societies, the turners and other German-American associations. The Fourth of July will be celebrated as a national holiday with speeches and other patriotic exercises. The festival will be closed on the 8th of July by the distribution of prizes and the crowning of the king, when a chaplet of oak leaves will be placed around his brow by the festival queen, who is generally garbed in white and decorated with flowers.

During the festival a convention of the delegates from all parts of the United States will be held not only to transact the routine executive national business, but to make arrangements for the exact time and place of the next national festival, which will not occur again until 1898, the celebrations being triennial.

THIMME-SOTHERAN.

MONEY AGAINST TIME

THE GREAT RAILWAY TUNNEL BENEATH THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Only Line of the Kind In the World. Twenty-five Minutes to Be Saved at a Cost of More Than $7,000,000—Electricity Against Steam.

[Special Correspondence.]

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Think of spending $7,500,000 to save 25 minutes' time! Does it not make your head ache?

People who do not think this is a fast world will smile incredulously at this statement, but it is true. This is why what is known as the Baltimore Belt Line railroad was planned five years ago—so that trains of the Baltimore and Ohio railway could go rushing underneath the heart of the city on their way between New York and Washington without being ferried across the Patapsco river. True, the Belt Line gives the railroad company an opportunity to secure passengers from stations in different parts of the city, but this was only a minor consideration. The question of time was the main issue, and this outlay of money representing 4½ years of labor and the construction of what is the only line of its kind in the world was the result of a quiet conference which agreed that this time must be saved at any cost.

At the conference was a short, stout, black eyed man, with a determination which showed itself plainly on his features. He was the father of the plan to bore under the city and lay tracks many feet beneath some of the largest buildings in Baltimore. The idea of Mr. John B. McDonald was at first received with amazement, but by facts and figures he proved the possibility of the work, and its progress has since shown his ability and judgment, which may be called into play if he receives the contract to construct New York's proposed underground railway from the Battery to Harlem, on which his company is now figuring.

The Baltimore Belt Line, as it is familiarly termed, is less than eight miles long, but its feature is the tunnel work. One tunnel is 8,140 feet long and the other nearly 400 feet, or in all about 1½ miles. It begins at Camden station, in the southern part of the city, and extends north and northeast under one of the main business streets, at some points the top of the arch being 40 feet below the pavement and at other points as near as 10 feet to the surface. The line emerges into a deep cut in the northern suburb and thence winds around in a long curve to a junction with the main road just beyond the city's limits. The excavation for this great hole in the ground is over 30 feet wide and 25 to 30 feet high, as it is large enough to allow two trains of the largest sized cars to pass each other between its brick lined walls. Passengers who go through it may be interested in knowing that every foot of the road, including the tunnel, cost just $225—rather expensive when you come to puzzle over it.

But what makes this Belt Line so especially interesting to engineers, inventors, railroad men and electricians is that the long passenger and freight trains over it are to be hauled by enormous electric locomotives. In scientific phrase its motive power will be the trough conduit system. For miles and miles in the open cut and on the steep embankment are what look like little bridges built over the tracks. Big iron posts hold these "bridges" of steel truss work over the rails. From one bridge to another are suspended iron cables, which in turn support two long narrow conduits, which look somewhat like the eaves troughs of a house, only turned upside down. No one would dream that these troughs and their supports are a substitute for the ordinary overhead trolley wires from which the street car of today receives the power which sends it humming along from one part of the city to another. That is just what they are, but so great is the force of the current to be generated that they require the most powerful support and the most careful insulation to see that the current is not lost and the power of the locomotive diminished. As the latter comes along the track the spectator sees that it has two trolley poles. Their upper ends are brass slides which are loosely yet perfectly fitted in the trough and slide along in it instead of rolling, as the street car trolley does, on the wire.

It is certainly a funny looking locomotive is the first impression. Apparently it is a little house on big wheels, with an ordinary locomotive tender at each end, on each of which are a bell and a headlight, but the curious and wonderful mechanism by which this unseen force is controlled at the will of the engineer needs careful covering from the elements, and this form is considered to give it the best protection.

The motorman with one hand pulls a small lever, not unlike a steam engine throttle valve. But no steam hisses. Silently the machine begins to move. As the speed increases one notes the peculiar whirring or buzzing sound made by the trolley motor of common use, but it is not so loud, although now the apparatus may be rushing along at the rate of 35 miles an hour. By degrees the man at the lever pushes it back and pulls at another handle. This causes the familiar hissing of the airbrake with which he controls the motion after the current is shut off as easily as does a steam engineer, but there are no redhot furnace doors to open, no gushing of steam from the safety valve, no soft coal to throw into a huge firebox glowing at a white heat. All these are absent, but still there is the marvelous force which has pulled the train of seven or eight Pullman cars, representing a dead weight of 300 tons and over, up a grade which would require a high steam pressure on a mogul engine.

This is what is expected of these machines, which will weigh 95 tons each and have motors equal to 640 horsepower, enough to withstand a current of 700 electric "volts." This power, it is calculated, will allow them to haul passenger and freight trains through this tunnel at a speed of 35 and 15 miles per hour respectively. Near the junction of the Belt road and main line the steam power motors which will replace the electric motors, which are especially intended to operate in and near the tunnel, so that it will be free from smoke and gases.

To generate this enormous power requires five engines and 12 steam boilers, giving in all 3,000 horsepower and also supplying current to 1,000 incandescent lamps, by which the long tunnel is to be made at all times bright as noonday. The current for the motors is conveyed in large copper cables insulated from the elements and firmly joined to the trough system already described. The steam plant is inclosed in a large brick building in the southern part of the city. It is completed, as well as most of the electric system, so that the men who are now making the first practical trial of electric against steam power in railroad use expect to have the new system in operation in a few days.

HENRY HALE.

A SWEET SONGSTER.

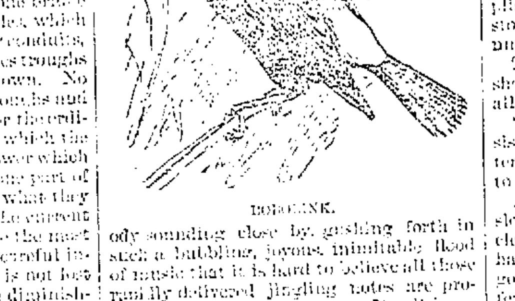
The Bobolink, His Habits and His Summer Haunts.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The last days of May, or the first week in June, when all green things are speaking eloquently of a mature spring, is the best time to see and hear this the most beautiful and cheery of all the starlings. Of the family icteridæ he is scientifically designated as the Dolichonyx oryzivorus, which would no doubt be a burden to him if he knew it. He has been with us nearly a month and has had ample time to feel thoroughly settled in his summer home.

During the coldest months most of his kind sojourn in the West Indies, where an abundance of the food he enjoys is to be had. Bob seems to prefer islands to continents, as the majority of his tribe seek them rather than follow the host of birds who flee from the cold northern winter to the perennial warmth of Central America and southern Mexico. Our bird in his passage south last autumn met with much persecution, for his is a dual character. As the time arrives for his departure he assembles in flocks, which are constantly augmented on the journey by the addition of families and small detachments of bobolinks joining the migration. He has lost his brilliant summer coat and now wears the sober color of his demure mate. With the cold weather his appetite, always a hearty one, becomes voracious, while he pays the penalty for the greediness by growing so fat that at times the tender skin across the breast will burst when killed on the wing by a shot from one of the numerous gunners who eagerly watch for his advent in their hunting quarters. He is now no longer the bobolink, but in New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia is known as the ortolan, while his poor little round body is stripped of his feathers and sold by the dozen in the markets of our larger cities—the rarest tidbit of an epicurean feast. In the middle states the marshes have been his resting place, but reaching the far south he takes kindly to the ricefields and then becomes the famous ricebird of Louisiana. Here a merciless slaughter is waged against the birds until they leave this inhospitable region for their winter home. But with us his life is a joyous one, for here he distributes himself widely over the meadows throughout the north in pairs, each couple taking possession of a whole field, if small, but if very large sometimes two or three with their wives occupy the same ground.

The rollicking singer in his gaudy summer suit of black, yellow and white immediately makes his presence known by his merry voluble song. These colors of his are oddly distributed in patches. On the back part of the neck is a spot of cream color running into white, which covers the back as far as the tail, leaving the breast wings and tail a rich black. Our destination is a broad, level, verdant meadow, where the ox eyed daisies later in the season will spot the pasture with large patches of white. Long before we reach it snatches of rich bird music come to our ears, borne by the soft south wind that is blowing in our faces. As we climb the old fence we are saluted by a burst of intoxicating melody sounding close by, gushing forth in such a babbling, joyous, inimitable flood of music that it is hard to believe all those rapidly delivered jingling notes are proceeding from one bird alone. But it is so, and the author of it spreads his gayly colored wings as, startled at our approach, he springs off the red clover to fly slowly across a portion of the meadow, singing as he goes. A hundred yards away a solitary stately oak is growing, and our bird alights near the top of it, plumes himself for perhaps five minutes, then launches out again into the air and floats away to his loving mate, who suddenly shows herself clinging to a slender grass stalk, which sways and bends with her weight. Love is the burden of his song, and he sings for her alone, his voice gaining in richness and power as he nears the object of his devotion, who demurely waits until her adorer is close by; then, with a coquettish flit of her tail, she flies swiftly away. Bobolink accepts the challenge and gives chase.



BOBOLINK.

Ordinarily the flight of this bird is a leisurely one, but now they wheel up and down, zigzagging about the meadow like a flash, the male still singing as they go in a perfect ecstasy of delight until tired of their play, when the female pitches suddenly down and is hidden by the grass, while the male rests himself on a fence post. Before long the duties of rearing a family will begin. The nest is a ground one, generally built beside a tuft of grass in such a cunning manner that it is quite difficult to find, as in coming and going they alight some distance off and silently make the balance of the journey on foot. Their small house is snugly made of dried grasses woven together during the last days of May or the first week in June, and in it are laid four or five eggs of a bluish white, covered with irregular chocolate brown spots. These hatch out in two weeks. While the little ones are being reared their gay father attends to his helpmate's wants, and also brings the nestlings food, though still leading a sportive existence as far as he can. Toward the middle of June this wonderful song of Robert's is given in snatches only, the pauses becoming more frequent until July commences, when it ceases altogether, and he only utters a simple chirp for the remainder of his stay among us, flying about with his family that are now as large as their parents. The father and the young birds, both male and female, are dressed in the simple colors of the mother bird.

This sketch would be incomplete without speaking of the bobolink in the house. He is one of the few wild songsters that will sing almost as soon as caged, beginning shortly after daybreak in the morning and hardly stopping long enough to crack the seeds in his food box. Bob's loud but sweet and unique melody floods the house until night draws a veil over his head. Wild at first, he jumps and flutters about continually when debarred his freedom, but with time and kind, gentle handling on the part of his owner he becomes more reconciled to his fate. By the second season you would not recognize the turbulent fellow of last year in the staid bird before you.

W. WARREN BROWN.

WOMAN AND HOME.

MRS. E. G. DRAPER HAS MADE THE WORLD BETTER BY HER WORK.

The Education of Women—All the Women Counted—Dr. Parkhurst on Female Colleges—The Future of Woman—Glass Shelves—Womanly Heroism.

One stormy night, eight years ago, a woman chanced to be walking past that friendly haven to the sinful and sorrowing, the Home of the Florence Night Mission. Mr. Crittenton, who was standing at its threshold, accosted the woman and asked her for her help that night in rescuing her fallen sisters. This the woman, who was Mrs. E. G. Draper, consented to do. The interest and sympathy aroused by that one evening's experience, however, did not end there. Mrs. Draper at once became an earnest and active apostle of the Florence mission work. Four years later she succeeded in founding the Christian Industrial alliance, and two years ago she started the Day Star Industrial home, at 213 West Twenty-fourth street.

"To what source do I owe my success in this wonderful work?" she said, in answer to the reporter's question. "Well, I can put that in one word—love—love to God and to humanity. During my years of work at the Florence mission I saw many a girl who had been cast off by her father and mother—girls who had become slaves to sin—change around and become good, clean, useful members of society. Also in my work there I became acquainted with all the other homes of the city, and I thus saw several great needs. First, a home was wanted for women who had made but one misstep, but who had never made a living by vice or associated with those who had.

SISTER CHARLOTTE.

"Second, there was absolutely no shelter in all New York city for the respectable girl who was simply without money. I therefore started the Day Star Industrial home to help these two kinds of women.

"The success of the work has been marvelous. With accommodations for but 20 inmates at one time, we have, during the past year, sheltered 195 women. Of course the prime difficulty has been to find employment for the girls so rescued and sheltered, but this I have been most successful in doing. One girl is now at Mr. Moody's school studying to become a missionary. Another has become an accomplished stenographer. Some have gone to stores, others to service, while quite a number are now competent seamstresses."

The prevailing spirit of the home is shown in Mrs. Draper's being known to all the girls as Sister Charlotte.

"No, I belong to no regularly organized sisterhood," she says, "but to call me sister brings me closer to those whom I wish to help."

In appearance Sister Charlotte is a tall, slender woman, with a kindly smile and clear, truth loving eyes. The spirit that has prompted and made productive her good work is written in every line of her features.—New York Recorder.

The Education of Women.

There is one aspect of the movement for the development of the new woman which commands universal approval, and that is the higher education. A quarter of a century ago a college trained young woman was a rare individual, but now they are as plenty as college bred men were at that time, and the advantage is noticeable in every phase of life. The children are brought up in a better atmosphere because of the higher education of the mothers, and there is a marked improvement in social life and domestic environments.

The influence of an educated mother upon the minds of children is beyond description or estimate. However learned the father may be, or attentive to his obligations as a parent, the guiding of the child is the function of the mother. The effect of heredity may be disclosed in the similarity of disposition between father and child, but so far as the matter of training the mind goes it is the mother's work, and in the proportion that the atmosphere of the nursery is refined the minds of the children will be broad and healthful.

There are differences of opinion upon the question of investing the women with the right of suffrage, and disagreements in regard to the expediency of admitting women into participation with men in the struggle for ascendency in business and professional life. But there are no two opinions on the desirability of the highest education for women, for however illiterate a man may be if his heart and mind are right he takes delight in the accomplishments of his wife and daughters. This proposition is so evident as to need no proof.—Kansas City Times.

All the Women Counted.

According to the most reliable estimates, the world today contains 250,000,000 grown women. Among civilized nations the United States has actually the largest share, its feminine population being 30,554,370. Russia comes next, with an adult feminine population of 23,200,000. Then a long way after come the German empire, with 10,930,000; Austria, with 9,680,000; Great Britain, with 8,766,000; France, with 8,586,000, and Italy, with 6,850,000. Spain comes next on the list, with 4,130,000 of the fair sex, and she is followed by Belgium, with 1,340,000; Roumania, with 1,260,000; Sweden, with 1,170,000; Portugal, with 1,080,000, and Holland, with 1,070,000.

The countries whose adult feminine population does not reach 1,000,000 are Switzerland, which has only 600,000; Norway, which has 465,000, and Greece and Denmark, which are tied at 490,000. In this estimate it will be noted that the entire female population of the United States is given and only the number of grown women in the different countries of Europe. As a matter of fact, in proportion to its population, this country has fewer women than most of the others mentioned.

The proportion of women to men in the United States is greater in New England, where the women are in excess. It is least in the far west, where the number of men exceeds that of women. Wyoming has the smallest female population, 21,362; New York the largest, 3,020,960, while it is said that one factory in New England employs 12,000 women.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Dr. Parkhurst on Female Colleges.

Let it once be settled that womanliness is the finest product which a female college can yield, with all that tendency wifeward and motherward which is the instinctive outcome of womanliness—I say, let this once be settled, and a large beginning will already have been made toward deciding the methods and machinery by which the college will do its work and compass its ends, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal.

With all this well in mind it is easy to wonder whether it quite comports with the situation that so much of the discipline and instruction of female colleges, as is commonly the case, should be in the hands of men.

I never expect to see the teaching force of a male college made up, in part, of women.

Why does it any more comport with the fitness of things that the teaching force of a female college should be made up, in whole or in part, of men? Is there any doubt but that if women competent for the position were attainable they would meet the requirements of the case in a way that men cannot?

Is it not pretty clear, without argument, that a thoroughly womanly woman can do more toward helping a college girl to become a woman than a thoroughly manly man can do? We may become so wonted to an infelicitous usage as not to realize its infelicity. There would be no pertinence in these suggestions if it were the case that the object of a female college is to make scholarly women.

The Future of Woman.

The desideratum of our times is to spread the policy that tends to the judgment of woman's sphere. The most chronic antagonist will support the qualified being in spite of her sex when she has shown her uses on a common platform with himself. Necessarily all questions hinging on her future demand discussion and consideration. There are those who believe in her advancement as far as the ballot box, but who ask the line to be drawn there. Women themselves are their own foes at this point. Sporadic attempts at aggregation are of no value, and unfortunately in co-operation alone there is force. Grown women are mere striplings in their own doctrine, because their chance for growth has been brief.

Some one may remember that Sappho gained the crown over Pindar in the Olympian games. Surely her mental is beyond her physical strength. Her logical aim in her demand for rights is not gynecocracy, but freedom to trade, preach the gospel, vote if they care to, go to congress and administer their maturing wisdom to their families. Emerson says women are the best index of the coming home. And men will be converted somehow, whether through convincing or because they can't help it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Glass Shelves.

A set of hanging corner shelves that hold bric-a-brac in a dainty boudoir are of glass joined and suspended by gilt chains. The shelves, three in number, are triangular in shape. The bottom shelf is the largest, and the other two each somewhat smaller. They were cut at the glazier's and pierced at each end and in the center of the angle that fits into the corner of the wall. The gilt chains at each end and one in the middle of the back connect and support the shelves. At the ends of each shelf bows of satin ribbon are tied about the chain to keep it from slipping and also for ornament. Though these shelves are very pretty, a more secure resting place for ornaments is a set of hanging shelves of white enameled wood, with the ends of the moldings that form the framework capped with brass. These shelves, which have irregular compartments, some for books and some for ornaments, a plate glass mirror over the upper shelf and some of the shelves with a low spindle railing across the front, are sometimes sold for $2.50 or $3. They are pretty when hung over a cheap mantel that has no overmantel, or in any other place. They look well in bedrooms where the bedsteads are of white and brass.

A Cheap Writing Board.

Here is a picture of a very cheap and convenient writing board for the lap. Some people find a contrivance of this kind almost indispensable, and if they do not care to incur the expense of buying one at a store the following description will enable them to make it. The illustration comes from Cassell's Magazine:

Get a flat board of well seasoned wood and of such size as may suit your convenience. Cover it with cloth of some dark, serviceable color and tack it around the edges with flat, brass headed nails. Or you might get furniture tacks to match the cloth in color.

Use bands of good silk elastic for holding the address book, calendar, envelopes, pens, etc. The bands should be tacked down securely. Inkstand, stampbox and penwiper may be attached to the board or not, as you choose, but if they are attached it should be by means of carpenters' glue. Mucilage is not strong enough.

A flap of cloth may be attached to one side of the board, and this will serve as a cover when the board is not in use.

Womanly Heroism.

The most heroic women were of ancient Sparta, and this partly because, while heroic, they did not cease to be women. They did not themselves take part in war, but they deemed it their special glory to bring forth sons brave, hardy and patriotic, and, having borne them, to give them up to their country. The Spartan women took a lofty interest in the affairs of their native land. Their husbands and sons were fired by their sympathy and deterred from weakness by the dread of their reproaches and contempt. "Return either with your shield or upon it," they would say to their sons when going to battle. After the defeat of Leuctra those whose sons had fallen returned thanks to the gods, those whose sons had survived appeared in mourning. They were heroic also in the stern athletic training to which they were submitted in their youth with a view to making their bodily frames healthy and strong for motherhood. But their heroism as patriots was more conspicuous still, and is well illustrated in a brief Greek poem:

Eight sons Demaeneta at Sparta's call
Sent forth to fight. One tomb received them all.
No tear she shed, but shouted: "Victory!
Sparta, I bore them but to die for thee."

Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the wife of Congressman Storer of Cincinnati, is said to have the most complete private pottery possessed by any woman. When the Storer house, on Rhode Island avenue, in Washington, was remodeled, Mrs. Storer had the two upper stories of a wing turned into a studio and pottery, where she spends all her leisure time. She was the originator of the Rockford works in Cincinnati, and the pottery studio in Washington contains everything from the clay mixtures for those works, which stand about in great jars, to the finest tools for the business. Mrs. Storer casts her own pieces, fires them in a beautiful kiln, decorates the clay in original designs, glazes and fires to a finish.—New York Tribune.

The Corner.

An excellent way to treat a corner is to have it fitted with a low, broad seat, composed of a strong wooden framework, across which are nailed at intervals lengths of stout webbing. On these rests a mattress. The cover may be tapestry, corduroy, cretonne or what is preferred. If economy must be closely studied, the wall at the back of the seat can be covered by a piece of the same material strained tightly by means of tacks and enframed by a narrow wooden molding that can be painted to match the other woodwork, but it is better at a slightly greater cost to have a properly stuffed back, surmounted by a narrow shelf.—New York Times.

A Turkish Dessert.

If you would some day like to try a Turkish dessert, you will find the following dainty and nutritious: Heat a pint of milk in a double boiler, moisten 3 tablespoonfuls of rice flour with a little milk or cold water and use to thicken the milk. Add 4 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, cook until a smooth, thick paste; then flavor with a teaspoonful of rose water and 2 tablespooonfuls of chopped nuts. Use almonds, English walnuts or the two nuts mixed. Pour on a flat dish and sprinkle with whole almonds. If you wish to be very truly Turkish, cut the almonds on top in crescent shape.

Rude Society Women.

"Women in society do such extraordinarily rude things nowadays!" exclaimed a dame very fair, very fashionable and rather frivolous, but the possessor of the most charming manners in the world. "I have actually seen women at a dinner party turning over china to look at the marks and have heard them discussing the value of their host's plate, and counting the roses in order to find out what had been spent on the decorations! And they really seem to estimate the hospitality bestowed upon them by what it has cost in dollars!"—New York Tribune.

Curtains.

To make your curtains a delicate cream color proceed thus: Wash them carefully in the ordinary way, rinsing them several times in clean water, so that they will be a perfectly good color. Procure a pennyworth of saffron from a chemist, put it in a cup and pour over it a small quantity of boiling water. Add sufficient coloring to the last rinsing water to make the curtains just the shade of cream color which you require. A small amount of starch in the rinsing water is also an improvement.—London Gentlewoman.

A Hint About the Hair.

Now that women are again parting their hair in the middle to an extent that has not been done before in this generation, they should keep in mind that constant parting will inevitably wear the hair away at that place, and so make the white line, that ought to be so fine, broad and ugly. The hair should be combed back straight at night and during the privacy of morning hours. Some women vary the place of parting, parting to one side and then again to another, but this does not suit all faces.

A Wardrobe Trunk.

The English lady of fashion travels with a wardrobe trunk. It is the invention of an ingenious Englishman.

It is shallow and made so that the skirts lie in it at full length.

A row of brass hooks is fastened into one end of the box to which the skirts are attached.

When in a room, the trunk is stood on end, forming a miniature wardrobe, in which the gowns can hang.—London Letter.

Straightening a Child That Stoops.

A mother, whose little daughter is inclined to stoop, is gradually breaking the habit by a revival of an old custom. She makes the child wear a book on her head during some hours in the house each day. The woman's own mother was brought by like treatment to possess a most majestic and beautiful bearing, which also counteracted a narrowness of the chest, which expanded under the rigidly enforced rule.

Perhaps.

It has now been discovered that women's lives can be insured at no greater risk than men's. Indeed discrimination is in favor of women, owing to the supposition that they are freer from anxious and wearing business care than are men. Women have been in the habit of thinking they have as much care as men, but perhaps "we have changed all that" as the French say.—Womankind.

To keep the hair in curl mix 12 grains carbonate of potash with a pint of warm soapy water. Froth the water by beating it with the hand, dip a brush in it and damp the hair well; then curl with ordinary curlers.

According to Mrs. Burton Harrison, a Girton girl remarked not long ago that the woman question would soon be solved if we could only have three generations of single women.

Place some fresh skimmilk in a basin, and with a clean cloth dipped in the milk wipe over the floor, and the linoleum will look as good as new.

Orange rinds, saved and dried, make the best of kindling, owing to the volatile oil contained in the skin.